# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

## With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

WEEKLY MARKET EDITION OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA
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## OCEAN FREIGHT RATES ARE NOW HIGHEST ON RECORD

## BRITAIN'S EMBARGO IS EXTENDED TO MANY CHEMICALS

## DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND DYES KEEP UP STEADY ADVANCE

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs will be found on pages 19-23, inclusive, and Jobbers Prices Current on pages 25-29, inclusive.

### Important Changes In Original Package Prices

**ADVANCED**

ACETANILID
ACETPHENETIDIN
ACID, OXALIC, CRYSTALS
ACID, TARTARIC, CRYSTALS, SECOND HANDS
AMYL ACETATE
ASAFETIDA
BAY RUM, PORTO RICAN
BICHROMATES, SODA POTASH
CANTHARIDES, RUSSIAN, POWDERED
COLCHICUM SEED
COD LIVER OIL, NEWFOUNDLAND, NORWEGIAN
CONDURANGO BARK
DOGGRASS ROOT
GAMBOGE
GUARANA
LICORICE ROOT
LYCOPODIUM
MASTIC GUM
NUX VOMICA
OIL OF ERIGERON
OIL OF EUCALYPTUS
ROCHELLE SALT
SAFROL
SEIDLITZ MIXTURE
SILVER NITRATE
STRYCHNINE ALKALOID
TIN OXIDE

**DECLINED**

BALSAM PERU
CELERY SEED
OIL OF LEMON
OIL OF THYME
QUICKSILVER, FLASKS
SANTONIN

D. O. HAYNES & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 3 Park Place, New York, U.S.A.

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# WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
Weekly Market Edition of
The PHARMACEUTICAL ERA

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916.

## AFTER THE WAR OPPORTUNITIES

The nations of Europe are still engaged in a mighty struggle the end of which cannot now be definitely determined. Since the beginning of hostilities in August, 1914, our country as a result of that war has passed through a period of economic development the like of which has never been surpassed in our whole history. The question which naturally arises in considering these conditions and this phenomenal prosperity is: How are we to meet after-the-war opportunities, and what effect will the reconstructed conditions induced by the cessation of hostilities have upon our future prosperity? As a part and parcel of the producing factors which have been sharers in this unparalleled prosperity, the drug and chemical trades have reason for their interest in the probable developments that shall follow the war.

When we look abroad we find that manufacturers in Europe are already looking forward to the immediate and urgent need for a large amount of reconstruction work that is sure to arise on the cessation of hostilities, and that they are already making plans for the future by organizing their forces and gathering information about the probable needs of those countries which have been devastated by the war. These needs extend to almost every line of human endeavor, but the rehabilitating process will be the work of years. A knowledge of possible opportunities will be of no avail to the American manufacturer or business man unless it prompts him to an earnest and careful study of the probable requirements of the wants of those countries which he can supply, as also the domestic demand for goods which before the war were imported and sold in competition with similar goods made by him at home. It is safe to say that for a long time to come there will be an emergency demand for all kinds of commodities and manufactured articles in Europe, and that for several years at least the manufacturers of this country can look for a prosperous business.

These prognostications are both probable and logical. Our opportunity for successful foreign trade has been vastly increased by our position as a creditor nation, and any statesman will say that there is a close interrelation between loans to foreign nations and business transactions in those foreign countries. We can to this extent and within certain well-defined limits well believe that we shall enjoy a tremendous advantage in the world rehabilitation of trade and commerce.

Of course, readjustment to the new conditions brought about by declarations of peace will bring unforeseen problems. The exporter of drugs and chemicals will in some instances find his present markets drifting away from him, and the manufacturer will face similar conditions. But the equilibrium of peace will not be reached in a day or in a year. In looking forward to after-the-war opportunities and the conditions we shall have to face should we not adopt a policy of action which prompts us to "prepare for peace in times of war?"

## DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF QUICKSILVER

One of the spectacular features of the market during the last few days has been furnished in the rapid decline in the price of quicksilver. A few weeks ago the liquid metal was held at the high price of $300 per flask of 75 pounds. To-day the ruling quotation is $210, the explanation given for the sensational decline being that consumers bought heavily on a rising market and that they now have enough stocks to carry them for some time. But this explanation can hardly represent all of the factors which are responsible for this decline in price. For some time there have been rumors that Great Britain was about to remove its embargo on the exportation of the metal from that country, and these gained some credence here when it became known that several hundred flasks had been shipped to this country for the Du Pont works at Wilmington. This shipment, however, was for the purpose of making ammunition to be shipped to the Allies, and hence could not be considered as directly replenishing the stocks in this country. But indirectly foreign supplies of this character are likely to affect the market here, as they remove a large purchaser from this market. In the London market quicksilver is only about $85 per flask, but the embargo of that country quite effectually removes the supplies there from influencing the market prices in other commercial centers. At the same time, unless domestic supplies are materially increased, high prices are likely to obtain for months to come.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Separate market reports covering heavy chemicals and dyestuffs as distinguished from drugs and medicinal chemicals, will now be found in each issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS.

# Freight Rates Highest on Record, Affecting Drugs

**Advances Since the War Have Been Phenomenal—Castor Beans, for Example, Now Cost 50 Cents a Bushel to Transport as Against 10 Cents in 1913.**

Freight rates have advanced steadily since the outbreak of the war and there is hardly an article from any port on which transportation charges have not advanced 500 per cent, with the end not yet in sight, for higher rates must follow as the thin ranks of ocean freighters are further depleted by the requisitioning and sinking processes of the warring factions; to this must be added a war risk insurance of from 2 per cent to 6 per cent of the value of the cargo, materially affecting the price of all foreign products, not the least of which are the items that enter into the drug trade.

A member of a large shipping firm with extensive connections in China and Japan said that the freight rates from those ports are about five times greater than those of a little over a year ago, the minimum charge of 125 shillings being about $30 a ton as against a normal minimum of 23 shillings or $5 a ton; war risk insurance has also advanced in a short time from one-fifth and one-half of one per cent to two per cent and even as high as five and six per cent, depending upon cargo and route.

The freight rates from European and other points have risen in about the same proportion. R. Skinner, of Smith & Schipper, said that the standard freight rate on general cargoes from East Indian points was approximately $30 a ton or about 500 per cent higher than before the war, going as illustrations the following comparative rates on a few of the drug items that they transport: the normal change on myrobalans is £1 7s 6d or about $6.50 per 16 cwt. ton, present rate is £7 10s or about $36 per 16 cwt. ton; castor beans have advanced from 10 cents a bushel to 50 cents a bushel. On another commodity the rate on June 5th, last, was £1 12s 6d, on January of this year it was £3 16s and to-day it is £7 10s. Transportation charges on a recent shipment of crude glycerin from Buenos Aires were $35 a ton as against a former price of $8.50; the rates on maize from Argentine ports increased from $3 and $5 to $32 a ton.

"These rates," said Mr. Skinner, "are based on the chartering cost of vessels. To-day ships are worth $12 per ton per month on a dead weight basis and charterer pays all operating expenses, which approximates another $12 expense per ton per month on the dead weight basis, making the cost $24 per ton without any provisions for delays incident to docking, discharging, reloading, inclement weather, etc. The demand for space for transporting merchandise to European points is so great that vessels no longer touch at other points for freight, preferring to return to this country in ballast unless a cargo is at the dock ready for loading immediately after the vessel has discharged its freight."

All freight rates in force are subject to change and the bill of lading gives the master or owner of the vessel the option as to the route. The following is a notice sent to shippers of the provisions under which shipments are made:

> Shippers are notified that no forward bookings can be made until further notice. Shippers should apply for space required to the agents of steamers advertised on the berth.
>
> All freight engagements may be cancelled by carriers should the
>
> Steamer or steamers intended for the carriage of the goods
>
> * * * "be requisitioned by the British or other Governments or be otherwise delayed or impeded in loading or carrying the cargo owing to circumstances arising out of the war."
>
> "With regards to route vessels will take Bills of Lading, will give the right of proceeding via Suez Canal, Panama Canal, Cape of Good Hope or otherwise, but will be classed as follows:
>
> "This steamer is intended to sail via..... but in the event of circumstances rendering it in the opinion of the owner of the ship or the Master desirable to change route at any stage the right is reserved to do this."

# Britain's Embargo List is Extended to Many Articles

**Department of Commerce Receives Cable from Consul General Skinner at London Advising Prohibition on Chemicals and Drugs.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21—A cable received by the Department of Commerce from Consul General Skinner at London states that according to a proclamation of March 16, the exportation of certain sugars, formerly under embargo to all destinations but British possessions and protectorates, is now prohibited to all destinations. The prohibition covers cane and beet sugar, unrefined or refined, including candy. Covered by the same proclamation are acetic acid, cinematograph films, photographic sensitive film plates and printing papers (whether exposed or not), platinum, salts of radium, and tungsten.

After March 27 clinical thermometers, ramie stockings and ramie fabrics for the manufacture of gas mantles, surgical instruments, and ray apparatus may be exported only to British destinations. Added to the list of goods of which the exportation is prohibited to countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal are: Absinthe, barium sulphate, calcium sulphate, iron sulphate, sodium sulphate and bisulphate (including niter cake) and strontium sulphate; salt, rock and white, except table salt.

# Resorcin Prices 25 Times Higher than Before the War

Resorcin is quoted at $20 a pound, twenty-five times higher than the ante-bellum price, and fifty pounds on one order is the sale limit to any purchaser. The meteoric career of resorcin in the readjustment, on a war-time basis, of the values of coal-tar derivatives, is on a par with the high prices attained by other benzene products, and while the rise in price at the start was not so rapid as in some of the other compounds the great changes in the last few months have easily made up for the difference.

On January 1, 1914, resorcin was selling around 80 cents a pound; on January 1, 1915, it was held at $1.10 and $1.25, reaching $2.50 and $3 in the summer months, and $8 in the early fall, fluctuating in this vicinity for a few months before its final rapid flight to the $20 level.

Inquiries for resorcin at several of the large chemical houses in New York, elicited the response that they had none to offer. At Fries Bros., manufacturing chemists, a price of $20 a pound was quoted with the information that the quantity on any one purchase would be limited to fifty pounds. A member of the firm said that they were still manufacturing resorcin, but that the supply of the crude material was so scarce that a limit had to be put on the quantity offered to any one customer.

Medicinally, resorcin has been used quite extensively, but the greatest demands come from the dye interests, several of its compounds entering into the manufacture of fluorescein, eosin and uranine dye-colors.

# New Price Maintenance Bill Introduced by Sen. Ashurst

**Measure is Intended as a Substitute for Stevens Bill and Eliminates Some of the Features of the Latter Which Have Caused Objections.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21—Senator Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona, has introduced a bill (S. 5064) into the Senate, the principles of which are similar to those upon which the so-called Stevens price-maintenance bill is based, but amended so as to meet some of the objections advanced against the latter.

Protests against all measures which are identical to the Stevens bill have been made by schools and libraries, the officials of which have felt that the maintenance of price would work greatly to their disadvantage, and thus the new bill provides under Sec. 2. "That the provisions of this Act shall not apply in cases of sales of such article or articles of commerce to the United States, or in cases of sales of such articles to any State or public library, or to any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, medical, scientific, philanthropic, or literary purposes, made in good faith for use thereof by such society or institution."

The Ashurst bill provides "That in any contract for the sale of articles of commerce to any dealer, wholesale or retail, any grower, producer, manufacturer, or owner thereof, under trademark or special brand, hereinafter referred to as the 'vendor,' it shall be lawful for such vendor, whenever the contract constitutes a transaction of commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or in any Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, or between any such Territory and another Territory, or between any such Territory or Territories and any States or the District of Columbia, or with a foreign nation or nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or a foreign nation or nations, to prescribe the uniform prices and manners of settlement at which the different qualities and quantities of each article covered by such contract may be resold: PROVIDED, That the following conditions are complied with:

"(a) Such vendor shall not have any monopoly or control of the market for articles belonging to the same general class of merchandise as such article or articles of commerce as shall be covered by such contract of sale; nor shall such vendor be a party to any agreement, combination, or understanding with any competitor in the production, manufacture, or sale of any merchandise in the same general class in regard to the prices at which the same shall be sold either to dealers at wholesale or retail or the public.

"(b) Such vendor shall file at the office of the Federal Trade Commission a statement setting forth the trademark or special brand owned or claimed by such vendor in respect of such article or articles of commerce to be covered by such contract of sale, and also, from time to time as the same may be adopted or modified, a schedule setting forth the uniform price of sale thereof to dealers at wholesale and the uniform price of sale thereof to dealers at retail, from whatever source acquired, and the uniform price of sale thereof to the public; and, upon filing such statement, such vendor shall pay to the Federal Trade Commission a registration fee of $10. Prices set forth in such schedule and made in any contract pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be uniform to all dealers in like circumstances, differing only as to grade, quality or quantity of such articles sold, the point of delivery, and the manner of settlement, all of which differences shall be set forth in such schedule; and there shall be no discrimination in favor of any vendee by the allowance of a discount, rebate, or commisson for any cause or by grant of any special concession or by any other device whatsoever.

"(c) Such contracts for the sale of such article or articles of commerce may provide for disposal sales at appropriate times, during which periods, duly set forth in such statement or in such schedule of prices as shall be filed by such vendor, such dealers may sell such article or articles of commerce for a price other than the uniform price as set forth in the schedule provided in the preceding paragraph (b): PROVIDED, That such article or articles of commerce shall have first been offered to the vendor by such dealer, by written offer, at the price paid for the same by such dealer, and that such vendor not less than thirty days prior to the date set forth for the next disposal sale, after reasonable opportunity to inspect such article or articles, shall have refused or neglected to accept such offer.

"(d) Any article of commerce or any carton, package, or other receptacle inclosing an article or articles of commerce covered by such contract and in the possession of a dealer may be sold for a price other than the uniform price for resale by such dealer for such quality and quantity as set forth in the schedule provided in the preceding paragraph (b): First, if such dealer shall decide to discontinue the sale of such article or articles of commerce, or if such dealer shall cease to do business and the sale is made in the course of winding up the business of such dealer, or if such dealer shall have become bankrupt or a receiver of the business shall have been appointed: PROVIDED, (a) That such article or articles of commerce shall have first been offered to the vendor thereof by such dealer or the legal representative of such dealer by written offer, at the price paid for the same by such dealer, and that such vendor, after reasonable opportunity to inspect such article or articles shall have refused or neglected to accept such offer: PROVIDED, (b) That such dealer, or the legal representative of such dealer, file at the office of the Federal Trade Commission a statement setting forth the reason for such sale, the refusal or neglect of such vendor to accept such offer, and the grade, quality, and quantity of such article or articles of commerce be sold; or, second, if such article of commerce or contents of such carton, package, or other receptacle shall have become damaged, deteriorated, or soiled: PROVIDED, That such damaged, deteriorated, or soiled article shall have first been offered to the vendor by such dealer by written offer, at the price paid for the same by such dealer, or at the option of such vendor, in exchange for similar articles not damaged, deteriorated, or soiled, and that such vendor, after reasonable opportunity to inspect such article or articles, shall have refused or neglected to accept such offer, and that such damaged, deteriorated, or soiled article shall thereafter only be offered for sale by such dealer with prominent notice to the purchaser that such article is damaged, deteriorated, or soiled, and that the price thereof is reduced because of such damage.

Edmond A. Whittier, secretary-treasurer of the American Fair Trade League, claims the support for the new bill of a considerable majority of the present House and even goes so far as to predict its passage at this session of Congress.

## NEW CHEMICAL PLANT

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., March 21—The Synthetic Products Company of North Tonawanda, just organized, has leased the Kaiser block at 447 Oliver street, for the manufacture of salicylate acid, salol and salicine. A. E. Summey of Vandervoort street is one of the principal stockholders. The chemicals to be made were in the past imported from Germany, but the war has caused a scarcity of them and the price has soared. The concern expects to begin turning out its products at once.

# No Great Riches in Store for Growers of Botanical Drugs

**Department of Agriculture, while Desiring to Stimulate Production, Does not Believe Possibilities Should Be Over-Estimated.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21—The views were sought by an investigator of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, of W. W. Stockberger, physiologist in charge of drug plant investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, of the Department of Agriculture, as to the possibilities of profit and of means of guaranteeing the future supply of crude drugs with a lessening of our dependence upon importations.

"From the standpoint of our national welfare," said Dr. Stockberger, "it is highly desirable that we foster an American industry in medicinal plant production in order that in just such emergencies as at present exist, we will not be deprived of our supplies of necessary drugs, but in efforts to father such an industry we must look into it in a cold commercial way.

"We must realize that while the money values of many of these crops is relatively small, their social value is beyond estimation. The hairspring of a watch is an apparently insignificant object and the cost of the steel used in its manufacture is very, very small, yet its value as a component part of a watch is very great; the watch would not be worth anything without it. So it is with many of our drugs; their value as compared with other crops is infinitesimal, yet as an instrument for saving human life—who will undertake to estimate values—you could not assign a value to it. Thus from the standpoint of national welfare, we cannot think of this enterprise in terms of dollars and cents. On the other hand, the farmer who is dependent upon the value of his own labor as expended upon his land cannot afford to become a philanthropist; he must produce crops which yield him a profit. It yet remains to be shown in the case of many of our drug plants with which the Department of Agriculture is experimenting that they can be profitably produced by the average farmer who is perhaps inexperienced in the more or less technical lines necessary for the successful production, cultivation, harvesting, and preparation of medicinal plants, and who probably knows little or nothing of the supply and demand. And, medicinal plants are subject to their own peculiar natural crop risks."

### Demand is Relatively Small

To the pharmacist and manufacturer dependent upon these crude drugs, the views of Dr. Stockberger cannot but help appearing somewhat disconcerting; to many they will come as a decided disappointment for it is but natural that it should be the desire of all that a new source of supply should be accomplished. Asked for a further opinion as to what we may do in the present extremity, he said:

"In my opinion, it is high time for wisdom and sanity to prevail in recommendations respecting the cultivation of medicinal plants. The demand for these crops, as compared with more staple crops, is relatively small and certainly never great enough to warrant urging the farmers to go generally into the production of such crops.

"However desirable it may be to increase the available supply of crude drugs, the farmer should be advised of the possibilities. Many statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the commercial production of crude drugs does not normally present unusual opportunities for quick returns and large profits. The knowledge respecting the cultivation nd handling of the crops is far less widespread than in the case of fruits, vegetables and cereals, and some few individuals have taken advantage of this lack of information to lead the public to believe that extraordinary profits may be realized from growing medicinal plants, even in places no more promising than the average city back yard.

"The market demand for any given crude drug is naturally a large factor in determining the prospects for its commercial production under cultivation. The demand for a number of drugs is quite variable or exceedingly limited, and hence insufficient to make it advisable to realize them on a large scale. In the case of others, although the demand is fairly constant and steady, it could probably be satisfied by the product of a very few acres of good land. It is evident that the cultivation of any considerable acreage might easily result in over-production, with a consequent decline in market price to a point where production would not be profitable, and production would probably stop.

### Department Working to Free Us From Foreign Dependence

"If we are to have a successful medicinal plant industry in this country, it must be restricted to such cultivators as are well equipped for this type of enterprise, and who, in addition, have the necessary knowledge of matters incident to the marketing of their products. It would probably require the introduction of improved methods and the extensive use of machinery to replace hand labor as far as possible. The natural tendency will be to increase the acreage in the interest of more efficient operation, resulting in danger of over-production.

"As is quite generally known, the Department is doing its utmost to the end that eventually we will be freed of the dependence upon foreign nations for our supplies. An instance of this is to be seen in our numerous investigations.

"To illustrate our plan of operation, we may take the experiments begun several years ago in a small way in South Carolina in the growing of peppers of the paprika type. We had a little station for the purpose and the fact was established that these peppers could be grown in that locality. We then worked out the methods of field cultivation and curing. The next step was to arrange with a number of farmers, the best cultivators of that section, to have each plant a few acres in the new crop. This was accomplished and our expert visited them, and instructed them in the methods of caring for the product and of harvesting it. In this way an industry has been established. These cultivators have become very enthusiastic over the possibilities but it has been impressed upon them that there is the possibility of over-production. They are now forming a little organization of their own, to be known as the pepper growers association with a view to increasing efficiency in the work, and the Department, through its experts, will continue to lend aid that the production of this and similar commodities may be stimulated."

### Many Drug Plants Can Be Successfully Grown in the U. S.

The number of drug plants which may be grown successfully in the United States is large. At the Department of Agriculture, however, it was learned that the same plants are not equally adapted to the conditions of soil and climate prevailing in different sections. Often the most suitable plants for a particular locality cannot be foretold, especially in those situations where no attempts have yet been made to grow them. The success with which ordinary field or garden crops can be grown will in general indicate the possible suitability of a given location for growing medicinal plants. In suitable soil and under favorable weather conditions the following have been found to thrive well under cultivation in numerous places in the Central and Eastern States: anise, belladonne, burdock, chamomile, caraway, catnip, conium, coriander, digitalis, dill, echinacea, elecampane, fennel, henbane, horehound, pennyroyal, sage, stramonium, tansy, thyme.

Some of the perennials, such as belladonna and digitalis, are only partly hardy and would be subject to winter killing in colder sections. Such plants as aconite, arnica, lovage, poppy, seneca, valerian, and wormwood, seem to thrive best in the northern half of the United States, in places where the rainfall is well distributed throughout the growing season. Cannabis, licorice, and wormseed are better suited to the warmer climate of the southern half of the United States. Aletris, althaea, angelica, calamus, orris, pinkroot, peppermint, serpentaria, and spearmint are adapted generally for situations in which the soil is rich and moist, but lavender and larkspur are partial to well-drained sandy soil. Ginseng and goldenseal occur naturally on rich soil in the partial shade of forest trees and can be cultivated successfully only when planted in woodlands or in specially prepared soil under artificial shade.

It must not be understood that the officials of the Department are endeavoring to stifle rather than stimulate produc-

tion. They realize that the success of the undertaking, of producing an American industry, is dependent upon its upbuilding from a proper footing in both a scientific and a commercial manner. They desire to disabuse the mind of the average farmer of the idea that great riches are in store for him from the production of medicinal plants, and, on the other hand, to induce those properly equipped for the work to enter into it to the end that our future supply of crude drugs may be guaranteed.

## British Women Interested in Medicinal Herb Culture

British women are becoming interested in the cultivation of medicinal herbs, according to a report from Consul Franklin D. Hale at Hudderfield, England, who reports to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington as follows:

"An effort to popularize the raising of herbs as a branch of women's work has recently been undertaken here, and it is reported that plans for the operation of a central drug farm are being considered, with the intention of growing there some of the most common herbs in large quantities. The strength of the movement is indicated by the formation of the Woman's Herb Growing Association.

"The scarcity and high prices of drugs here were reported in a dispatch from the Huddersfield district, published in "Commerce Reports" for January 18, 1916. The price tendency is still upward and it is stated that the responsibility for the short supply is to be placed upon the herb growers rather than upon the manufacturers. England formerly raised most of the herbs used for drugs, but the industry has long since passed to Continental countries.

"One branch of the present movement has for its purpose the effort to interest women in cultivating herbs wherever possible, in their private gardens, with the probability of good financial returns, especially under present market conditions. Privately-grown herbs will be marketed by the association on co-operative lines."

Consul Wesley Frost of Queenstown, Ireland, writes from here that Irish women are likewise interested in herb cultivation. He says:

"The subject of culture of herbs has been taken up, from patriotic motives, by the society of United Irishwomen, with the idea of reducing their cost. The association has acquired land for a demonstration plot, and offers free advice to persons who are willing to engage in the industry.

"The plants that are now urgently needed, according to reports, and which it is urged should be grown in Ireland, are balm, barberry, broom, chamomile, dandelion, foxglove (purple), fennel, garlic, henbane, monkshood, nightshade (deadly), opium poppy, red poppy, sweet hag, thorn apple, and valerian.

"The leaves of the purple foxglove are said to be worth 60 cents per pound, and assuming the dried leaves to have one-fourth the weight of fresh leaves, an acre of Irish soil would produce 1,120 pounds, or a gross value of $672.50. Such calculations are recognized, however, as very tentative.

"The most extensive herb gardens in the United Kingdom are probably those at Dartford, Kent."

### SPECIAL BOTTLES FOR POISONS

FRANKFORT, KY., March 21—Senator W. E. Rogers, of Todd County, has introduced Senate Bill No. 358 in the legislature This bill is an act requiring all medicines containing poison to be put up in specially designed glass bottles. It has been referred to the committee on Kentucky Statutes. Several cases of accidental poisoning have been reported lately, including two cases where bichloride of mercury tablets were taken, one case being that of a prominent society woman of Lexington who took the tablet for a headache, and a fourteen-months-old baby at Paris, Ky., which found a tablet on the floor.

**Charleston, S. C.**—The Smith & Dumas drug store, corner Rutledge avenue and Calhoun street, has been bought by Dr. Enston Butler. He will continue the drug business there and will also operate a soda fountain and confectionery department.

## Offers Bill for Duty on Goods Brought on Foreign Ships

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21—With a view to stimulating the American merchant marine, to restore and maintain our ships in the foreign trade, to aid in national defense, and to promote the general welfare of American commerce, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, is seeking the enactment of a bill (S. 5067) introduced by him in the Senate, which provides that "from and after thirty days from the signing of a treaty of peace closing the war now existing in Europe, all goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels not admitted to registration under the laws of the United States shall be subject to a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in excess of the duties imposed by the Act of October 3, 1913, and all goods, wares, and merchandise, excepting tea and coffee so imported which are admitted free under said Act shall pay a duty of five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the foregoing provisions shall not go into effect as to goods, wares, and merchandise imported in the vessels of those nations with which we have treaties which said provisions contravene until said treaties have been duly abrogated; and the President is hereby directed to abrogate any treaties which would interfere with the taking effect of said provisions in the manner provided by said treaties and without delay."

In the House of Representatives Congressman Warren Worth Bailey has introduced a bill to so amend the Underwood Act as to provide for the admission free of duty of the products of any American country which shall admit the products of the United States with like freedom. The measure is designed to establish an effective customs union that shall include all the countries on this hemisphere.

The Bailey bill reads: "That paragraph J of subsection 7 of section 4 of said Act be and the same is hereby amended by adding the following at the end of said paragraph: 'Provided further, That on and after July 1, 1916, no tariff taxes shall be collected on importation and the products of any American country which shall admit the products of the United States free of tariff taxes, the President of the United States being hereby authorized and requested to notify all American countries of the passage hereof and to invite their adhesion.'

"This will be a real insurance against war," declared Mr. Bailey, "not merely trying to put out the fire by pouring kerosene on it, as most 'preparedness' is. It is to make trade as free between us and Latin-America as it is among the States. It will benefit both our manufacturers and our consumers. If any one is curious to know what its probable effects would be on our trade with South and Central America, let him study the statistics of trade between the Philippines and Porto Rico since free trade became effective between those islands and the United States. The measure I propose will go further toward the establishment of a solidarity of all America and to preserve the peace than all the fleets and armies that could be mobilized."

### AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION TO MEET AT ATLANTIC CITY SEPT. 5-9

The sixty-fourth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., from September 5 to 9, 1916. The first council session will be held on Monday, September 4 (Labor Day) at 7:30 p.m., the first general session on Tuesday, September 5, at 11 a.m., and the final general session on Friday, September 8, at 2 p.m. Headquarters of the Association will be at the Hotel Chalfonte.

The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy have decided to meet in Philadelphia on Thursday, August 31, Friday, September 1 and Saturday, September 2.

The meetings of the Boards will be held on Thursday and Friday, and those of the Faculties on Friday, while on Saturday there will be a joint session of the board and faculties. Additional sessions may be held during the evenings or on Monday, if necessary. The A.C.P.F. will meet in the rooms of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, and the N.A.B.P. in the rooms of the Philadelphia Board of Trade or other rooms of the Philadelphia Bourse Building. After adjournment, the members of these bodies will go to Atlantic City to attend the sessions of the American Pharmaceutical Association the following week.

# Make Valuable Products from Cherry Pits, Says U. S.

**Specialists Find Wasted Cherry Juice and 1600 Tons of Pits Thrown Away at American Canneries Will Yield Valuable Oils, Cattle Feed, Jellies, Preserves, and Alcohol.**

Sixteen hundred tons of cherry pits, now a source of annoyance and expense to canneries, can be made to yield two valuable oils and also a meal for feeding cattle, according to specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In addition 105,000 gallons of cherry juice now wasted in seeding cherries can be turned into desirable jelly and sirup, or even into alcohol. A saving of these valuable by-products from cherry canning may make possible the domestic manufacture of substitutes for almond oil and bitter almond oil, now imported, and at the same time establish a new industry in the cherry packing districts of the North Atlantic, North Central, and Western States.

The specialists, however, have not yet carried their work to a point where they can say that the converting of this juice and the cherry pits would be a profitable side industry for the ordinary or smaller cannery. In cases where a number of canners are operating within a reasonable distance of one another, the specialists, however, believe that the waste products could be sent to a central co-operative or other plant at small cost and there utilized to advantage. Studies, however, are being carried on to determine whether means cannot be devised for making these waste products profitable also when handled on a small scale.

### Utilization of Raisin Seeds

Some time ago there was similar investigation of the use of peach and apricot pits for making oils and meal, and a commercial enterprise has been established in California for dealing with these products. The Department has published a bulletin on this subject and also one dealing with the utilization of raisin seed from the seeded raisin industry. It was found that many tons of raisin seed had considerable fruit adhering to them which could readily be turned into a very desirable raisin sirup for the use of confectioners and others. After this pulp had been used it was found that an oil useful in the arts could profitably be pressed from the seed, and experiments are under way to determine whether the crushed seed could not be used to advantage in feeding stock.

The following description of these products, and methods which have been developed for making them, are taken from Professional Paper 350, "The Utilization of Cherry By-Products," by Frank Rabak, Chemical Biologist, Bureau of Plant Industry.

### Fixed Oil from Cherry Pits

The kernel of the pit, as long has been known, contains a considerable quantity of oil. Investigations recently conducted show that the oily constituents of the kernel can be converted into a fixed oil much like almond oil and a volatile oil practically identical with oil of bitter almonds. The residue after these oils are extracted shows on analysis ingredients that may make it a practical cattle feed similar to linseed cake.

The fixed oil is the most important by-product of cherry pits. It has a golden-yellow color and a pleasant nut-like taste and odor. In character it is so closely related to imported almond oil that it is believed to possess similar possibilities in the commercial manufacture of drugs, oils, and soap.

If the pits of all domestic cherries, now thrown away at canneries, and the pits extracted from imported cherries, were processed in this way it is estimated that they would yield 320,000 pounds of fixed oil worth in the neighborhood of 20 cents a pound. The best quality of this fixed oil is extracted from the kernels in hydraulic presses. The shells of the pits are first cracked in a mill and the uncrushed kernels separated out with sieves. The oil is then pressed out from the meats. In a laboratory experiment the kernels yielded 21 per cent of fixed oil under a pressure of 2,750 pounds to the square inch. On a commercial scale, however, with presses equipped for heating the kernels under pressure it is believed that 30 per cent or more can be obtained by grinding the pits and extracting by means of solvents.

### Volatile Oil

The volatile oil, the second product, remains in the pressed cake after the fixed oil has been extracted by pressure or by solvents. The volatile oil is then secured by chemical means and distillation. In the experiments the oil was obtained at the rate of nearly 1 pound for every 100 pounds of residue treated. It is estimated that 6,000 pounds of this volatile oil could be obtained if all the cherry pits handled at canneries could be used. The value of this by-product, based on the current prices for the very similar imported bitter almond oil, would be in the neighborhood of $54,000.

### Press Cake

The press cake left after both fixed and volatile oils have been removed, is believed to contain substances which may make it a desirable stock food. Its most important constituents, as shown by analysis, are fat, protein, including nitrogen compounds, and sugar and other carbohydrates. The protein amounts to 30 per cent and in this the cake compares favorably with other stock foods. If cherry kernel meal proves in practice to be as good for feed as the laboratory analysis would indicate, the annual value of this product would be about $12,000.

### Jelly, Sirup and Alcohol from Waste Cherry Juice

The 105,000 gallons of cherry juice wasted each year in the canneries, the experiments show, would, if collected and treated, produce 85,000 gallons of desirable jelly or a large quantity of table sirup, or could be made to ferment and produce alcohol. In the experiments a cherry jelly, bright red in color and with a fruity odor, was made by concentrating the cherry juice with cane sugar in a vacuum. A small amount of gelatin was then added and the mixture allowed to cool. Other processes in which the concentrated juice is heated with pectin or fruits rich in pectin, the investigators believe might produce even better results.

The juice also could be made into some 21,000 gallons of an agreeably-flavored table sirup by neutralizing the acid in the filtered juice with milk of lime and concentrating it by evaporation and then settling or filtering out the lime compounds.

The cherry juice, if fermented by the addition of yeast and then distilled, can be made to yield 36 per cent of absolute alcohol or about 5,000 gallons.

## NOW MANUFACTURING SOAP AND GLYCERIN

The plant of the E. W. Kirk Soap Company at Edina, Mo., is completed and in operation, working overtime turning out soap and glycerin. The caustic used is to be manufactured on the premises.

E. W. Kirk, president of the company, was for many years associated in business with his father, the late James S. Kirk, the Chicago soap manufacturer. Paul Koenig has been appointed chief chemist. Other officers are: Stanley M. Foster, first vice-president and sales manager; J. S. Ellis, second vice-president and sales manager; J. S. Ellis, second vice-president; Charles B. Linville, treasurer; J. C. Lanner, secretary; H. G. Rees, assistant secretary; F. W. Crabbe, general manager; board of directors, E. W. Kirk, Lucile D. Kirk, S. M. Foster, J. S. Ellis, J. C. Lanner, H. G. Rees, Charles B. Linville, F. W. Crabbe, W. F. Sanknop, W. B. Welch, J. L. Cornelius and E. E. Nance.

## NEW WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE

CLEBURNE, Texas, March 21—The Foster-Fain Drug Company, owning two retail drug stores here, announces that it would immediately open a wholesale drug house here and would increase its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000, paid up. The old officers were re-elected with Otto Foster, president, and D. Frank Howell, secretary.

# Paper and Ink Prices Up; Raw Materials Very Scarce

**High Cost of Chemicals a Principal Source of Trouble —Druggists not Greatly Affected Yet Buy May Feel Shortage Before Long.**

Scarcity and the high cost of chemicals have already been responsible for an increase all the way from 25 to 100 per cent in the price of various grades of paper, and if this rise has not extended to the lines of writing papers handled by retail druggists there is every indication that it is imminent, as prices quoted by manufacturers show a 30 per cent advance.

Combined with this enhancement in the price of writing paper is an announcement that inks have been similarly affected, and that increases in prices of various grades have already been made. Leading ink manufacturers in New York City were unable to say when prices would be anything like normal because of the uncertain conditions, and furthermore they were not sure but that they would be forced to stop the manufacture of colored inks, as anilines are practically unprocurable, and there are no available substitutes here. One manufacturer said that he understood a shipment of 500 pounds of aniline dyes that reached New York overland from China was absorbed instantly at a price of nearly $20 a pound.

### Sell Only to Regular Customers

The Merriam Paper Company, New York, which recently issued a circular to the trade showing the advanced prices of chemicals that go into the manufacture of paper, is now taking orders only from regular customers, no matter what prices outsiders are offering.

The conditions in the paper market are the most chaotic in history, according to F. C. Overton, a member of Castle, Gottheil & Overton, paper manufacturers' supplies, 200 Fifth avenue, New York.

"Not only chemicals but rags and wood pulp have risen to unprecedented prices," said Mr. Overton, "and there is not the slightest indication when the advance will stop. Our source of rag supply before the war was France, Russia and Germany and that has practically been cut off for more than a year and a half. A few boat-loads of rags did reach us from France from time to time but recently the French Government has placed an embargo on such shipments. Now the only imports are occasional cargoes from Portugal and Spain, but these are of comparatively little consequence. We are depending on the United States for the supply and at present it is only about 50 per cent of the demand, so it is not difficult to understand why things are up in the air in this industry.

"It is probable that the efforts of the United States Government, through the energy of the Department of Commerce, will help out paper manufacturers. It is directing a campaign to instruct housewives to save rags and papers so that there will be less waste. The idea is excellent if it can be carried out.

### Swedish Embargo on Sulphite

"The chief materials used in the manufacture of paper are ground wood, sulphite, which is wood pulp treated with sulphuric acid, alum, dyestuffs, rosin and bleaching materials. Sulphuric acid is extremely scarce on account of its use in explosives manufacture, and only those manufacturers who make their own sulphite can obtain an adequate supply. The Swedish embargo on sulphite is the source of considerable hardship. Makers of writing papers and other high grade papers that druggists and stationers handle are endeavoring to keep up the quality of their product, but they are glad now to get the dirty sulphite, ordinarily used in newsprint and wrapping paper.

"Supplementing the worries of ink manufacturers caused by the high prices and shortage of materials, is the embargo placed by the railroads on shipments of carbon black and lampblack, delaying deliveries for months. This affects the manufacturers of printing inks more seriously than the makers of the lines druggists carry, but these, too, have had much damage done to shipments due to freezing from remaining in cars for long stretches of time, while customers were waiting for delivery.

### Prices May Have Reached Highest Level

According to a New York manufacturer of writing inks, prices have probably reached their highest level unless the demand so far exceeds the supply that those manufacturers who have reserve stocks can virtually obtain whatever price they wish. A conservative tendency to take large orders over a long period seems likely to be an effective check on more advanced prices.

Filter paper, especially the high class grades imported from Sweden, has felt the effect of the war, but more from the angle of increased rates of freight and shipping insurance than from scarcity. The rate of increase in the case of a few imported grades has been as high at 25 per cent but there is no shortage and some of the cheaper varieties of domestic manufacture have not been affected in any particular as yet.

# A New Ruling on Section 6 of the Harrison Narcotic Law

Commissioner W. H. Osborn, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, of the Treasury Department, has just caused the issuance of T. D. No. 2309 containing the interpretation of Section 6, of the Act of Congress of December 17, 1914, supplementing T. D. No. 2213. The new decision reads as follows:

"Section 6 of the Act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, does not apply to extemporaneous prescriptions unless written for a preparation or remedy as hereinafter defined. The exemptions in that section apply exclusively to ready-made preparations and remedies prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopoeia, National Formulary, or other recognized or established formula, usually carried in stock by a dealer and sold without a prescription, provided such preparations and remedies are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed or possessed strictly in good faith for medicinal purposes only, and not for the purpose of evading the intentions or provisions of the Act. The selling, dispensing or possession of any such preparation or remedy containing opium, or any alkaloid, salt or derivatives thereof, for the purpose of satisfying or of ministering to a drug habit is not selling or dispensing for medicinal purposes within the intentions of the the law.

"Preparations and remedies within the intent of Section 6 are hereby defined to be ready-made compound mixtures prepared in accordance with a recognized or established formula as indicated above, which contain not more than one of the enumerated drugs in a quantity not greater than that specified, together with other active medicinal drugs in sufficient proportion to confer upon such preparations or remedies valuable medicinal qualities other than possessed by the narcotic drugs if dispensed alone. Simple dilutions of a narcotic drug made by admixture with inert or nearly inert substances, as sugar of milk, or simple solutions of narcotic drugs in water, syrup, diluted alcohol, flavoring matter, etc., are not bona fide medicinal preparations within the meaning of the exemption.

"The several alkaloids, salts or derivatives of opium, if aggregated in the same mixture, are not exempt. A preparation which contains the permitted maximum quantity of any one of the alkaloids, salts, or derivatives, if fortified by the addition of any one of the other named alkaloids, or of its salts or derivatives, is not a preparation or remedy of the character contemplated by the exemption of Section 6.

"Preparations or remedies which come within the exemptions of Section 6, as herein defined, may be sold with or without a prescription, which prescription may be refilled, if sold wholly in good faith for medicinal purposes only.

"The refilling of a narcotic prescription for an exempted preparation or remedy, as herein defined, combined with other non-narcotic medicinal agents, with a consequent further dilution of the mixture, will be permitted."

# Business is Reported Fair in the London Drug Market

**Tartaric Acid Higher—Cod Liver Oil Prices Irregular—Camphor in Slabs Firmer—Quinine Quiet—Castor Oil in Demand.**

(*Special Cable to* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 20—Business is fair, with tartaric acid higher at 3s 4d. Citric acid is 3s 6d per pound. Cod liver oil is offered at 460s to 520s c.i.f. per barrel, the market being quiet and prices irregular.

Camphor in slabs is firmer; for March-April shipments 1s 7¼d has been paid. Rio ipecac is quiet at 20s to 21s; Cartagena is held at 13s to 14s per pound.

Oxalic acid is firm at 1s 8d. Quinine is quiet at 3s 10d per ounce. Castor oil is in demand with Government buying pharmaceutical grade for July-August delivery at £66 per ton; firsts, £62 f.o.b. Hull.

# London Market Report

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 6—There have been few changes of importance during the week which began with the substantial advance of £3 per ton in borax and £5 per ton in boracic acid which improvement in value we were just able to include in our last week's cable. There is a strong demand at the advanced prices, viz.:

BORAX REFINED CRYSTALS, 28s per cwt.; powder, 29s per cwt.; boracic acid crystals, 48s per cwt.; powder, 50s per cwt.

BICHROMATE OF POTASH—Is again dearer at 2s 6d and bichromate of soda is 1s 6d per lb.

COD LIVER OIL—Which was offering last week at from 400s to 480s per barrel, c.i.f., comes over again dearer from the Lofoten district at 500s, c.i.f., for March shipment.

ACETANILID—In sympathy with New York advices, is higher at 7s 6d to 8s per lb. after some parcels had moved off at 7s.

CINCHONA—The belated results of the Amsterdam Auction, held on the 24th ult., give the total quantity as 54,220 kilos quinine sulphate content sold to the manufacturers, the limit being again higher at 12.56 cents per half kilo or a further advance on the January Auction of over 30 per cent, the figures being as follows: December, 6.20 cents; January, 9.56 cents; February, 12.56 cents.

QUININE SULPHATE—Is quietly firm at 4s per ounce subject. Large buyers are holding aloof, acquiring in the meantime only parcels that come on offer under market value.

ACETIC ACID—Glacial is now quoted at the higher figure of 200s per cwt.; 80 per cent commercial, 150s.

ANTIMONY—Continues its upward course on spot at 115s per cwt.

CAMPHOR JAPAN—Slightly easier on spot 2½ lb. slabs, 1s 8½d per lb.; shipment, 1s 7d c.i.f.

CITRIC ACID—Is firm at 3s 2d with upward tendency.

TARTARIC ACID—Crystals are scarce at 2s 10d per lb. and in strong demand forward.

MENTHOL—Sales have been made ex a parcel close at hand at 13s 4½d per lb.; present shipment, 12s 4d per lb. c.i.f.

LEMON OIL—Has been a consistently disappointing market and there would appear to be little prospect of any improvement in the near future. Importers are asking 3s 6d on spot and 3s 4d c.i.f. to arrive.

BENZOIC ACID ex TOLUOL—Is in good demand and tending upwards; 14s 6d is asked.

BENZOATE OF SODA—Is rather scarce at 14s 9d per lb.

OXALIC ACID—Is firm at 1s 4d per lb.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—Is now 8s per lb.

SULPHONAL—45s to 47s 6d.

SULPHUR FLOWERS—Dearer, £14; roll, £13 ex wharf.

SULPHATE AMMONIA—Is easier, Grey 25 per cent, London, £16.

TURMERIC—Madras finger is 46s per cwt.

# London News Letter

(*Correspondence* WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, March 6—The meetings of the Associated Chambers of Commerce held in London last week extended over three days and were attended by delegates from every provincial centre. The proceedings were largely occupied with finance and brought to a head the old charge levelled by traders for many years past against the bankers of favoring foreign business to the detriment of the borrower at home.

In Germany one is reminded, in comparison that, a very large part of her industrial and commercial expansion of the last forty years was directly due to the substantial backing given her by her bankers. Many German chemical concerns were launched and controlled throughout their successful careers by bankers who often reaped very handsome returns. With the exception of a few periods of trade depression and profligate trading when the banks suffered considerably, this system worked exceedingly well for Germany and the very liberal credit assistance rendered to manufacturers and exporters alike, undoubtedly accounted in large measure for the great commercial progress which that country enjoyed during the years 1870-1914, and which before the war bid fair in the course of another 20 years to possibly wrest the supremacy from Great Britain.

It is abundantly evident that the two countries have been working along diametrically opposed banking systems and that both will need to be drastically altered to cope with the new conditions arising out of the war.

The scheme which is semi-officially announced to-day as likely to be adopted by this country embraces the formation of a credit bank with large resources financed by bankers and traders and having the active co-operation of the State, the object being to assist the traders, large and small, to compete with the subsidised products of other countries, notably Germany. That portion of the funds to be provided by the banks would be obtained through an increase in their issued capital and would thus not affect the liquid resources at present held against deposit liabilities to the public, a point which has always been strictly kept in mind by the British banker.

The close connection between German banks and German trade has only been made possible by the very large capital resources of the former and the active support of the Government and, even allowing for this, it remains to be seen when the war is over. whether the absence of the dividing line insisted upon by the British institutions has not seriously affected the solvency of the German banks as a body, for many of their investments in business concerns probably represent much reduced values to-day and recovery is likely to be a slow and painful process.

To show the far-reaching effects already produced by the war on our domestic banking business one has but to refer to the fact that at the outset of hostilities we cannot recall the name of even one of the many large London joint stock banks which could then afford its customers the facilities of transacting business on the Continent with the U. S. A. and elsewhere. That branch of banking has hitherto been allowed by them in the main to be monopolised by the German banks which from small beginnings had grown into highly important institutions. The "Deutche" taking the lead had by several stages enlarged its premises to imposing proportions. The German establishments are practically closed and our domestic banks are now open to negotiate remittances credits and hypothecations with every part of the commercial world so that their customers have the novel and decided advantage of transacting all their home and foreign banking under the same roof on more liberal terms and amidst more congenial surroundings.

# Drug and Chemical Markets

**Scarcity of Spot Supplies, With No Shipments of Importance from Primary Markets Abroad, Creating a More Serious Situation in New York Markets.**

Spot stocks of drugs and chemicals are becoming seriously depleted. This factor, together with the shortage of ocean freight room, accounts for the steadily increasing prices. The scarcity of botanical drugs is becoming more pronounced and numerous herbs and leaves have scored sharp advances in prices during the past week, with tendencies toward still higher quotations. Leading importers have no stocks to offer and prospects for further arrivals in the immediate future are decidedly unfavorable. Similar conditions govern the market for imported gums, importers now predicting a famine in some varieties, owing to the large inroads which have been made in spot stocks. There are practically no spot supplies of turmeric to be had in the New York market and it is impossible to quote prices.

One of the serious aspects of the scarcity of shipping is the further requisitioning of merchant vessels by Great Britain, plying between North and South America. With few American or other neutral vessels available, this movement will no doubt have a disastrous effect upon the plans of merchants and manufacturers of the United States to develop their trade in South America.

Important leading sharp price changes in the nature of advances in the past week covered acetanilid, cantharides, cod liver oil, condurango bark, doggrass root, lycopodium, safrol, oil of erigeron, while fair gains were effected on asafoetida, amyl acetate, acetphenetidin, oxalic acid crystals, gamboge, guarana, licorice root, mastic gum, nux vomica and oil of eucalyptus, also rochelle salt, seidlitz mixture, oxide of tin, tartaric acid crystals (second hands) and strychnine alkaloid.

There has been a slow demand from domestic buyers for opium, morphine, codeine and quinine, but prices are being sustained by a scarcity of the raw materials and an active export demand. Advices from London state that fairly large purchases of quinine are being made by American and Russian buyers, which are gradually forcing prices to higher levels.

A slow demand and an accumulation of spot stocks, which stimulated keener competitive selling, resulted in some sharp reductions of prices. Quicksilver led in a sensational break in prices, showing a net decline of $50, the quotation now being $200 a flask of 75 pounds. The depression is due to larger arrivals of supplies and active price cutting by leading competitors. Unconfirmed reports from London stated that the embargo on quicksilver is to be removed. Other noteworthy reductions of values covered balsam Peru, celery seed, oil of lemon, santonine and essence of thyme, while fractional declines on other commodities were effected.

The spice market is quiet and prices on most varieties are quoted entirely nominal, under the usual conditions governing the market. Importers are finding considerable difficulties to clear shipments from primary points. Prospects for higher values are very promising. Shippers will only sell supplies with the provision that buyers will have to pay for any further advance in freight but there are a few who care to purchase on these terms.

In seeds less activity is apparent. The excitement in celery seed has subsided and prices are a shade lower. All varieties of mustard seed, however, are in active demand with fair gains in values, particularly on yellow seed. In turmeric business has been done in supplies for future shipment at abnormally high prices.

Leaves closed steady to firm and reports from the Cape state that buchu leaves are decidedly stronger owing to labor difficulties which will materially reduce the yield this season.

Reports from India note that the distillation of sandalwood oil is to be undertaken on a large commercial scale in that country.

The feature of the market for vegetable oils is the scarcity of cocoanut oil and predictions are for a general shortage of supplies of all vegetable oils, stocks of which are low. Sharp price advances are looked for and prices are quoted with considerable difficulty, as only a small amount of stocks are unsold and practically controlled by large holders. An embargo exists on the exportation of Cochin, Ceylon and copra varieties of cocoanut oil, while no further supplies of the last named variety from the Philippines are expected. No serious shortage of rapeseed oil is anticipated, as large amounts of seed are available, and numerous plants in this country are now engaged in extracting the oil. The price abroad for rapeseed oil is high under a strong demand. Shipments of oil from the Far East are being restricted by scarcity of freight room.

**Acetanilid**—Smaller spot stocks and a good demand, created a stronger sentiment among holders, who advanced quotations on spot lots to $2.50@$3 a pound, as to quantity ordered.

**Acetphenetidin**—Limited offerings owing to a scarcity of spot stocks led to a further fair rise in prices. Holders in most quarters are refusing to shade $25 while some sellers are naming up to $25.50 a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Acid Oxalic**—Supplies of crystals closed stronger on the spot, owing to a renewal of an active demand and fair inroads of spot stocks. Holders advanced quotations to 65c@67c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Amyl Acetate**—A further enhancement of the cost of the raw material and a steady demand, imparted a firmer sentiment among holders. Latter advanced prices on spot lots to $4.60@$4.65 a gallon, as to terms of sale.

**Anise Seed**—Prices on spot lots of Spanish scored a slight gain of ½c a pound under a scarcity of stocks and stronger primary market advices. Importers are quoting 14c@14½c a pound, as to quality and size of purchase.

**Gum Arabic**—The trend of the market is stronger owing to smaller arrivals and a further curtailment of spot stocks. In some quarters most sellers are adhering to former prices, except for firsts, which are being held at slightly higher figures, ranging from 30c@36c a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered.

**Asafetida**—A scarcity of spot stocks and larger inquiries led to a bullish sentiment among holders. Quotations were advanced by sellers to 90c@97c for whole and to 95c@$1.10 a pound for powdered.

**Balsam Peru**—Spot supplies attracted little attention and under a slow demand the trend of the market weakened. Holders are more inclined to urge sales and reduced quotations sharply to $4.25@$4.40 a pound, according to quality and quantity ordered on the spot. Orders booked for export were small and little is being done in the nature of sales, which materially aided the downward course of values.

**Bay Rum**—The material rise in prices of alcohol led to a slightly higher market for spot lots, with prospects for further advances. Importers are quoting $1.65@$1.70 a gallon, as to terms of sale.

**Cantharides**—Prices closed decidedly firmer under a higher primary market and small arrivals, together with a further decrease in spot stocks. Holders advanced quotations sharply on spot lots of Russian to $6.20@$6.45 a pound, as to terms of sale, while in some quarters 5c to 10c a pound higher is being named.

**Celery Seed**—The excited and unsettled market has subsided and prices eased off under more liberal offerings. Holders lowered quotations 2c to 33c@34c a pound, as to terms of sale.

**Colchicum Seed**—Scarcity of spot stocks and a liberal inquiry resulted in a fair uplift of values. Sellers advanced quotations to $1.23@$1.25 a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased.

**Cod Liver Oil**—Stronger and higher primary markets led to a corresponding advance in prices on both Newfoundland and Norwegian oils. Holders of spot lots are demanding $105@$110 for Newfoundland and $115@$150 a barrel for Norwegian, as to brand and quantity ordered.

**Condurango Bark**—A weaker tone pervades the spot market owing to a more urgent selling pressure by holders who apparently are anxious to realize on their surplus holdings. Offerings were reduced 4c to 25c@27c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

**Doggrass Root**—A decided scarcity of spot stocks and a good inquiry led to a sharp rise in spot values of 20c a pound. Holders are naming $1.35@$1.40 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Gamboge**—Limited offerings, owing to scant spot stocks

led to a fair uplift of prices. Holders in most quarters are naming $1 for whole gum and $1.10 a pound for powdered, while others are ouoting 5c higher a pound, latter being inside figures.

**Guarana**—Larger inquiries and further inroads in spot stocks, led to a gradual upward movement of the market. Holders advanced quotations to $1.10@$1.25 for whole and to $1.25@$1.30 a pound, for powdered, as to terms of sale.

**Licorice Root**—A larger demand influenced an upward movement of the market and prices advanced under moderate offerings of spot supplies. Holders are asking 2c advance on Russian cut root to 52c@55c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered, while former figures are being named for selected and powdered.

**Lycopodium**—Scarcity of spot supplies and numerous inquiries imparted a stronger sentiment among leading holders. Prices closed stronger, sellers announcing a sharp uplift of prices to $2.70@$2.75 a pound, as to terms of sale, on spot lots.

**Mastic Gum**—Stronger reports from primary markets and a better demand for spot lots and parcels in all positions, led to a firmer and higher market. Importers advanced quotations 3c to 46c@47c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

**Marjoram Leaves**—Prices receded under some selling pressure of French leaves and the market closed easy. Importers are quoting 13½c@14c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased, showing a drop of 1c a pound compared with recent sales of spot lots.

**Nux Vomica**—Prospects of smaller arrivals from abroad due to a shortage of freight room, created a stronger sentiment among leading importers. The latter advanced quotations on spot supplies to 10c@11c and 12c@14c a pound, for whole and powdered, as to quantity ordered, respectively.

**Oil of Erigeron**—Prices scored a sharp advance under good inquiries, smaller stocks and higher cost of production. Sellers are asking $1@$1.05 a pound, as to quality and size of order, for spot lots.

**Oil of Eucalyptus**—Smaller spot lots and stronger reports from primary markets resulted in a further fair uplift of prices. Holders are quoting higher values on spot lots of Australian, ranging from 65c@70c a pound, as to terms of sale. Parcels of California oil are being held at higher prices, ranging from about 58c@60c a pound, as to quantity ordered on the spot.

**Oil of Lemon**—Prices gradually weakened under recent large arrivals and a very slow demand from local buyers. Holders in some quarters reduced prices down to 90c a pound in order to stimulate a buying movement while some importers named values ranging from 95c to $1.10 a pound, as to quality, quantity and brand ordered.

**Oil of Thyme**—Larger offerings resulted in a downward trend of values. Sellers are quoting 5c@10c lower, bringing prices down to $1.20 for red and to $1.30 a pound for white oil.

**Quicksilver**—Larger arrivals and a slow demand stimulated a renewal of selling pressure which resulted in a sharp drop in prices of $50 a flask of 75 pounds for the week just ended. Selling agents are offering spot lots at $200@$210 a flask of 75 pounds, as to quantity ordered. It is rumored that the British Government is about to remove the embargo on quicksilver, but the report lacks confirmation. Toward the close of the market keener competition resulted in offerings at prices below $200 a flask.

**Resorcin**—Lack of raw material has resulted in the restricting of outputs by most of the leading makers. Owing to the scarcity of supplies of resorcin, which are practically in the control of second hands, buyers are finding it difficult to make purchases. Some makers are asking up to $20 a pound, and in most cases refuse to book orders for quantities over 50 pounds to each purchaser. Under normal conditions manufacturers quoted 80c@85c a pound.

**Rochelle Salt**—Makers advanced quotations to 33½c a pound for supplies in barrels owing to an enhancement of the cost of production and a steady demand. Latter quotation shows a gain of 1c a pound.

**Salt**—The market is firm and further advances are expected in the near future. Lack of shipping facilities is restricting shipments and spot stocks are rapidly decreasing under active withdrawals on outstanding orders.

**Santonin**—Lack of buyers and general dullness led to an easier sentiment among holders. Offerings are being made at a sharp reduction in prices which now range from $36@$38 for crystals in bulk and $37@$39 a pound for powdered, according to terms of sale.

**Saffron**—Spot stocks of American show a further decrease and in response to a better demand, prices gradually worked upward. Holders raised quotations to $1.34@$1.36 a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered, showing a gain of 2c a pound over recent sales, while Valencia flowers are being offered at $11 a pound and over, as to terms of sale.

**Seidlitz Mixture**—Prices closed stronger owing to the higher cost of production and fair inroads in spot supplies. Makers advanced quotations ¾c to 25¾c@26¼c a pound, as to quantity ordered on the spot. Makers are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

**Silver Nitrate**—A higher market for bar silver resulted in an uplift of prices. Sellers advanced quotations to 36c@37c an ounce, as to quantity ordered on the spot, showing a net gain of ½c an ounce for the week just ended.

**Strychnine**—Manufacturers announced an advance in prices of alkaloid crystals and powdered in bulk, 12c an ounce to $1.08 and $1.05 a pound respectively. Spot lots of crystal and powdered sulphate are being held at the former price of 90c and also acetate, arsenate, arsenite, citrate, hydrobromide (bromide), hydrochloride (muriate), at $1.15; hyposulphite, $1.40; lactate, $1.15; nitrate, $1.10, and phosphate $1.25 an ounce, all in bulk. One-eighth-ounce vials are held at 25c an ounce higher. Above prices are for 100-ounce lots and an advance for smaller quantities is charged. Makers are not booking orders or contracts covering supplies for future delivery.

**Tartaric Acid**—Under better inquiries and larger sales a firmer tone dominates the market. Second hands are naming 75c@76c a pound for crystals, while makers are repeating former figures of 59c and 60c a pound for crystals and powdered, respectively.

**Tin Oxide**—An enhancement of the cost of production and moderate spot stocks resulted in a fair uplift of prices. Sellers as a rule are not inclined to book orders at prices ranging below 60c while up to 62c a pound is being named.

**Opium**—Importers continue to quote former quotations at $11.50 and $13 a pound for druggists' supplies of granular and powdered in cases.

**Morphine**—Manufacturers are quoting former prices on the bulk basis of $5.50 an ounce for muriate and sulphate in 5-ounce containers and $6.95 an ounce for alkaloid and acetate, covering 25-ounce lots in one delivery, respectively.

**Codeine**—Makers are repeating former quotations at $7.50 an ounce and $8.50 an ounce for supplies in bulk of nitrate and muriate, and alkaloid descriptions in ounce containers of 10 ounces in one delivery, respectively.

## SPICE MARKET FACES SERIOUS SITUATION

The spice market is governed by about the same conditions that obtain in other lines of imported commodities,—scarcity of bottoms, high freight rates and war risk insurance, restrictions, etc.—making the market generally unsettled and supplies uncertain. A survey of the market by John Clarke & Company, spice brokers, New York, indicates upward price tendencies in a majority of items and supplies unequal to the demand. Excerpts from the report follow:

"The market is active in consuming demand, with firm tone, and upward trend in some of the less important articles, while standard grades are less speculatively active and generally unchanged here or abroad. The total consumption is on a very large and broad scale, stocks in many grades are painfully small, and the same unsettlement and uncertainty prevails that has afflicted the market for so long a time past. Delays in the forwarding of spices from British Colonies, due to the new guarantees required by the British Government, are constituting a fresh obstacle and menace to the spice trade of this country. Importers are not well acquainted with the new regulations, as yet, and before the system is running smoothly, there are certain to be serious delays and scarcity of supplies here for these causes alone.

# The Dyestuffs Market

**Shortage of Shipping Facilities an Important Factor —Disagreement Continues as to Importance of American Production of Aniline Dyes.**

Curtailment of shipping facilities causes a continuance of the scarcity of vegetable dyestuffs in local markets, and prices remain unattractive to consumers. Reductions, however, under such a condition are unlikely to occur. Upward tendencies in ocean freight rates also persevere, and articles of East Indian origin are further hampered in their movements to consuming centers by the restrictions placed on Colonial products by the British Government. The guarantees required by the British Government prove irksome to the importers and this is given as a contributary cause for the uncertainties of the quantities or times of arrival and a consequent demoralized condition of the market in regard to material from Far Eastern ports.

The aniline dye situation is debatable. Some hold that the shortage in this line of dyes is greatly exaggerated and that closer co-operation between producers and consumers would do much to relieve the situation. They also claim that the domestic manufacture of aniline dyes is no longer of a negligible quantity and that the colors are equally as fast as the foreign-made dyes, notwithstanding contrary remarks by opposing interests. A greater use of American-made dyes by the manufacturers, they say, would give the dye makers the much-needed encouragement and help establish the industry in this country on a firm footing. A writer in this month's issue of "The Americas" dwells on the importance of dyes in the manufacturing world, and how, by a monopoly of the dye supply, Germany holds the key to the manufacture of billions of dollars worth of competitive goods made in this country and England. He writes:

"At a conference of English chemists, not long ago, it was authoritatively stated that by supremacy in the supply of dyes Germany held the key to the manufacture on an effectively competitive basis of a $1,070,630,000 annual output in English mills of textile goods. In close international competition Germany could increase the manufacturing costs of the English mills or could withhold supplies of dyes altogether. Germany could force up English prices or make it harder for English manufacturers to please the trade of the world. There are many 'keys' just as important, and they are not only keys to English industry but to United States industry in even more effective degree. England is now determined to develop her own 'key' industries.

"If control of the supply of dyestuffs is the key to the effectiveness of manufacture of textiles, we are in as bad a position as England. The prosperity of the producers of over $3,000,000,000 worth of products, including the manufacturers and labor, is directly concerned, to say nothing of the effect of sudden interference with our textile and allied industries upon other departments of special manufacture using fabrics, hundreds of thousands engaged in trade, transportation forces, etc. There is a manufacturer of a certan line of fine furniture in New England who right now is unable to produce his goods, of which he has established a large sale by maintaining an absolute standard of quality, because he cannot obtain certain dyes without which he is completely unable to put into his finished product the fabric of his standard quality. He would shut down his factory but for the fact that this would destroy his carefully trained working force. This is one concrete instance of an extreme effect—there are thousands of instances of less acute disadvantage."

**Aniline Oil**—Trading in aniline oil has been more brisk in consequence of lower prices. Sales have been reported at 85 cents a pound for immediate delivery and contracts at 65 cents a pound.

**Cochineal**—Is in good demand, prices for good grades remaining at 62c@64c a pound. Offers of fair size are said to have been made of the silver bug at 52½@55c a pound.

**Cudbear**—Cudbear is stronger owing to continued scarcity. Sales are still reported at 42c@60c, as to grades, with some dealers holding for an advance.

**Cutch**—Small quantities of cutch have arrived during the week, but inquiries have been large, permitting no decline. Some interests are asking 25c a pound for Catechu grade, 20c for Borneo and 15c for mangrove.

**Divi-Divi**—Arrivals have been frequent and in fair quantities but trading is active and dealers in most instances have advanced prices to $57@$60 a ton.

**Gambier**—Buying is heavy in some quarters and prices have gone up a cent a pound; others are holding off as prices are now unprofitable. Small lots are said to have been offered at 14½c a pound though the range seems to be 16c@18c a pound.

**Indigo**—Natural Indigo is scarce and little offered for prompt delivery. Synthetic indigo is held by some dealers at $1.85 a pound; others are inclined for higher prices. It is claimed that twenty tons of the 20 per cent synthetic were offered on Monday at $1.75 a pound.

**Logwood**—Prices have advanced in primary markets and an increase in ocean carrying rates has caused logs and roots to advance in the local market. Haytian wood is quoted at $55@$60 a ton in some quarters and the Jamaican product at some who are holding at $90@$100 a ton. Offers of chips are reported at 15c a pound for immediate delivery and 9c on contract. Extract makers have not advanced prices.

**Myrobalans**—Conditions have not changed during the week. The market is still reported bare of spot stocks and futures are uncertain. Some sellers are reported to have withdrawn from the market.

**Sumac**—Sumac arrived in fair quantity the latter part of last week but prices have increased owing to shortage in bottoms and uncertainty of future shipments. Some sellers, in anticipation of other difficulties to be imposed, are holding for $76@$80 a ton.

# Heavy Chemicals Market

**Prices Are Affected by the Great Scarcity of Spot Stocks—Prospects for Relief are Very Discouraging**

The scarcity of spot stocks is still forcing prices of heavy chemicals to higher levels. Prospects for a relief of the scarcity of raw materials are very discouraging. Prices on some commodities are easier under more liberal offerings, those affected being bleaching powder and soda ash, while other unimportant chemicals are quoted at nominal prices. Advances on oxalic and tartaric acid have been announced by makers. Bichromates are also higher, owing to a scarcity of spot stocks

**Bichromates**—Further inroads in spot supplies and a steady demand resulted in a renewal of the upward trend of the market. Sodium bichromate is quoted at 60c@61c per pound, and potassium bichromate is being held at 72c@73c a pound, as to quantity ordered.

**Bleaching Powder**—Spot lots are being offered at concessions in prices, owing to a fair accumulation of spot stocks. Sellers are quoting 8½c@9½c a pound, but in some quarters the inside range of prices is being shaded.

**Caustic Soda**—Second hands are practically in control of spot stocks, and car lots are being offered at 6⅛c@6¼c a pound on the spot. The demand is slow.

**Cream of Tartar**—Also shows a moderate gain for contract supplies, while tartaric acid is a shade firmer on spot lots. Owing to the limited supply of the latter, makers have advanced quotations.

**Prussiates**—Red prussiate of potash is in short supply and without quotation. Yellow prussiate of potash has been advanced by holders to $1.80@$1.85 per pound. Prussiate of soda is firm but obtainable at $1.25.

**Sal Soda**—Sellers are quoting former contract prices, but makers are still heavily oversold. Spot supplies are small and consumers are experiencing difficulty in making purchases. Contracts are held at $1.10 per 100 pounds for lump in barrels. Spot parcels are selling at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 pounds.

**Soda Ash**—Contract prices closed unchanged. Makers are heavily oversold covering 1916 deliveries. Contracts covering 1917 delivery are being booked at 1¼c a pound for 48 per cent. Spot supplies for prompt shipment are being offered more freely at slightly lower figures. Second hands are soliciting bids for car lots at 3½c a pound for 58 per cent.

# Natural Colors Available in Place of Coal-Tar Dyes

**Scarcity of Synthetic Dyes Not Causing Such a Serious Situation as Reports Would Indicate, Says H. G. McKerrow, Dye Expert.**

"The conviction which is being carefully and insidiously impressed upon the general public that American textile industries are exclusively dependent upon imported dyestuffs is one which should be strenuously opposed and contradicted by all manufacturers having the interests of the American industries at heart," says H. G. McKerrow, dye expert with the Marden, Orth & Hastings Company, New York.

"As a matter of fact, there has not been so great a shortage of dyestuffs among the mills as the daily press has endeavored for so many months to exploit. It is fair to say that the number of mills which have been compelled to close down for lack of dyeing materials is exceedingly small, if existent at all, and most of the larger manufacturers have been able to proceed with their operations much more comfortably than they anticipated.

"The dyeing of textile fabrics is not dependent upon imported aniline dyes, nor is the use of these dyes the only way in which fast colors can be obtained. Apart from the considerable supply of meritorious colors already made in this country from coal-tar derivatives, there are other ways of securing satisfactory shades which, if properly handled, can be made as fast and fully as attractive in appearance as any obtained from German dyestuffs.

**The Myth of Fast Colors**

"As a matter of fact, the doctrine of the exclusive fastness of German dyestuffs is more or less of a myth, except in the case of a few classes of colors. It is a doctrine which has been hammered into the mind of the public early and late until the idea of fast colors has become ignorantly and improperly associated with imported dyestuffs. This propaganda is creating a condition which the manufacturers of this country will find very difficult to confront if it is allowed to proceed much further unchecked. A perjudice against American goods is being created in the mind of the average purchaser of textile fabrics which will be difficult to remove when the war is over and when normal conditions are reestablished. Even American manufacturers are perhaps more or less unconsciously lending themselves to this teaching on the part of those whose interest it is to save the situation in this country for the benefit of imported dyestuffs when the time shall come that they can be again imported.

"Certain associations of clothing manufacturers and others are publicly announcing that they cannot guarantee the fastness of the colors on materials which are now being offered on the market and carried away by this impression even dyers and manufacturers are timorously expressing a lack of faith in their own goods in this regard. The result is going to be, and to some extent is already in evidence that when a purchaser is confronted by two pieces of cloth, one of strictly American manufacture, and dyed with American dye, and another perhaps of imported structure or dyed with imported dye, a preference is going to be shown to the latter as against the former. As a matter of fact, for many classes of work handsome and fast blues and blacks and equally as good browns can be obtained from properly handled natural colors, as those obtainable from most of the aniline products. They are as fast to fulling, scouring and domestic washing as the aniline colors and, insisting again on the question of proper handling, as regards mordants and assistants, they are as fast to light as the fabrics on which they are dyed are durable; that is to say, the colors will last as long as the fabrics will wear, which is about all that is necessary. There are other advantages in the extract colors which the aniline colors do not possess, chief among which is the question of weighting. This may amount to several per cent, especially in the case of logwoods, which is in itself an advantage strongly in favor of extract colors and which may go far to reduce the cost of the dyeing. The fact of the matter is that American mills have been spoiled by the vendors of the coal-tar colors, and not only have they disposed to a large extent of the machinery with which American dye houses were formerly equipped and which enable the handling of mordant baths and dye baths, but they have lost the art of matching their own colors and of using expert knowledge in the dyeing of fabrics. The question of machinery, however, is one which is not so important as it might have been some years ago.

**Great Advances in Extract Colors**

"There have been great advances in the manipulation of extract colors, and mordants are now obtainable which can be used with extract colors in the machinery which is at present available in American mills, and the question of using expert knowledge is one which can be easily restored.

"Altogether apart, therefore, from the coal-tar colors which are being increasingly produced in this country, there are means for relieving the dye situation which lie close to the hand of the American manufacturer if he chooses to reach out and take the opportunity which is offered. In any event, he should not allow himself to be used as a means by those who are interested in perpetuating the control of the American market in behalf of imported dyestuffs to instill into the minds of the consumers of these goods a doubt of their value as regards either structure or color, and from patriotic motives alone, even if not in the interest of actual facts and truthful conditions, he should be willing to learn how to handle the colors which are available in such a way that he can confidently stand back of his product and not be inclined to express doubt of its value.."

# U. S. Government Negotiating For Release of German Dyes

WASHINGTON D. C., March 21—It is rumored in Washington that the State Department is again taking up unofficially with the officials of the German Embassy the matter of the issuance of an export license covering the two cargoes of dyestuffs valued at approximately $5,000,000, permit for the safe transportation of which has already been granted by Great Britain. It is said that the Department is far more hopeful of success at this time than since the controversy over the movement of this merchandise first arose.

It is pretty generally believed that the task of convincing Germany of the merits of the appeal of the dyestuffs interests that these be allowed to leave the country has been entrusted to Dr. Charles A. Holder, foreign trade adviser of the State Department, who has been eminently successful in his informal negotiations with the British Government in securing the release of enormous quantities of German and Austrian goods bought and paid or contracted for with legal obligation for payment by American firms, since the promulgation of the British Order in Council cutting off our trade with the countries named.

Dr. Holder is known to have visited the German Embassy and it is intimated that this subject was made a part of a conference with the Ambassador. That this occurred is all the more probable since it was recently announced that Dr. Holder had also conferred with Secretary Redfield, of the Department of Commerce, on the general subject of the shortage of "rags" going into the manufacture of paper, while it is known that the principal topic of the conversation was German dyes.

## MILLIKEN COMPANY TO BUILD

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 21—A four-story building will be erected for the John T. Milliken Chemical Company on the northeast corner of Third and Cedar streets. The building will cost about $250,000. Metal and glass partitions and metal sash windows will be a feature of construction.

# The Manufacture of Cutch for Tanning and Dyeing

The manufacture of cutch in Borneo has progressed in a few months from an industry that barely paid expenses to one of considerable importance. The operating company is a Scotch firm with headquarters at Glasgow. It now possesses a factory at Sandakan and another at Kudat, says Consul George M. Hanson of Sandakan, British North Borneo.

The sudden demand for cutch arises chiefly from the current shortage in coal-tar dyes, due to the cessation of supplies from Germany. While cutch is largely employed for tanning, it has an equally extended use as a dyeing material. It is frequently employed in combination with other natural dyes and also with coal-tar colors. Large amounts are required in the dyeing of cotton and silk fabrics; thus far the application to woolens is very limited.

The varieties of cutch found in commerce are gambier cutch (terra japonica) obtained from the leaves and twigs of the *Unicaria gambier*, Bombay cutch from the fruit of *Areca catechu*, Bengal cutch from the heartwood of *Acacia catechu*, and mangrove cutch from the bark of *Ceriops candolleana*, as well as from varieties of *Rhizophora*.

The three forms first mentioned above are those which hitherto have found an extensive application in the dyeing of cottons, either to produce directly the very fast color known as "catechu brown," or to bring out compound shades with fustic, logwood, alizarin, etc., in combination with such an oxidizer as potassium bichromate, or directly, with bismarck brown, magenta, and allied artificial colors. In silk dyeing cutch has served chiefly as a "weighting" material.

Mangrove cutch has been employed hitherto almost exclusively for tanning purposes. Its availability for use in dyeing, in much the same way as gambier, etc., has recently attracted attention, as the demand for cutch in other forms has materially increased.

The mangrove is usually found in immense jungles on swampy ground along the seashore and about the mouths of rivers in all tropical countries.

There are two distinct kinds of mangrove here. The ordinary kind is known by the native Malay name Bakau, and that name is also applied to the extract of bark. The other is called Tungah, also a native name. Tungah is decidedly superior to Bakau, as the bark produces a superior quality and a greater amount of extract. Cutch made from Tungah is more valuable for dyeing purposes. . It sells for a much higher prices than that made from Bakau mangrove.

The factory at Sandakan at present produces about 160 tons monthly. The plant is being increased to a productive capacity of 250 tons or over per month.

The supply of mangrove trees in Borneo, as well as in the Philippines and other tropical countries, is practically inexhaustible. The Sandakan factory has secured its supply of bark for 20 years from the immediate vicinity, and the groves are still far from being exhausted. Mangrove jungles renew themselves in 15 to 20 years.

The manufacturing process is exceedingly simple, although some features are kept secret.

The freshly-gathered bark is tied with rattan in small bundles, weighing 10 or 15 pounds, and boiled in vats until most of the soluble matter has been extracted, evidenced by the density of the resultant decoction. Concentration by evaporation is effected in the same vacuum apparatus as is used ordinarily for refining sugar. When the desired consistency is obtained and the water present does not exceed 25 per cent, the thick residue is drawn off in a plastic state. It is packed in strong bags for short distance shipments and in boxes for transportation to America or Europe. During the cooling process it hardens until it resembles resin. Formerly the bark was broken into small pieces, and even ground, before boiling, but this treatment has been abandoned. The additional extract secured does not cover the trouble and expense of crushing or grinding. The bark, when tied in bundles, can be more easily handled. After boiling, it is also in a convenient shape to be fed into furnaces as fuel, after being thoroughly dried.

The price of Bakau or ordinary cutch has advanced from £13 to £35 per ton. The price of Tungah has reached £42 per ton. There is at present an embargo on the shipment of cutch except to English possessions, the countries of the allies, America, and Japan. The latter country is buying it in large quantities.

The cost per pound for East Indian cutch in New York was 4⅞ cents in February, 1913 and 1914, 5½ cents in 1915, and 14 to 30 cents in 1916. The price for gambier has risen from 4½ cents per pound in 1914 to 17 and 18 cents in 1916. Imports of mangrove bark into the United States during the last four fiscal years were 21,800 long tons in 1912, 15,200 in 1913, 7,700 in 1914, and 8,100 in 1915. The average price per ton in 1914 was $25.60; in 1915, $27. The chief source is Portuguese East Africa. Prior to the war most of the import came via Germany. The import from Venezuela and Colombia is about 600 tons annually. The importation to the United States from Colombia of mangrove extract has begun to assume some importance.

# British Dye Manufacturers May Get Government Subsidy

LONDON, March 1 (By Mail)—At the eighteenth annual general meeting of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., held at Bradford on February 28, the growth of the British dyestuff industry since the beginning of the war and the importance of its development to the State were leading subjects of discussion. Milton S. Sharp, chairman of the board of directors, who presided, outlined at length the manner in which Germany had utilized its dye-making plants for war purposes and urged a Government subsidy for the dye industry, as a substitute for a tariff on imports, which he considered would be an unfair hardship on the textile manufacturers.

Mr. Sharp pointed out that the year had been one of unusual profit for the association, because of the extraordinary volume of business that was thrown upon it as a result of the curtailment of imports, amounting to some £7,000,000, and the greater aggregate requirements of neutral countries. He said that the association had had to refuse much business, although by the early purchase of supplies it was able to handle more than the normal amount of orders. Mr. Sharp said in part:

"The complete, self-contained and independent manufacture of aniline dyes within the United Kingdom is essential to the commercial and martial protection of the State, the raw materials from which aniline dyes are made being the same as are used in the manufacture of high explosives.

**German Plants Making Explosives**

"On my last journey to Germany, just before the outbreak of war, I visited all the large color works, and it will bring home to you what terrible instruments such works are for enabling the German Government to carry out its policy of frightfulness when I tell you that one company alone, then employing about 10,000 men, chiefly in the manufacture of aniline dyes, to-day, I am credibly informed, is employing about 14,000 men almost entirely on the manufacture of high explosives. Only those with some knowledge can realize the facility with which a color works can be converted into a high explosives factory. Another works visited at that time employed about 9,000 men in the manufacture of aniline colors and pharmaceuticals. I have information, to which I attach entire credence, that to-day those works are engaged almost solely in making T. N. T. and picric acid for the German Government.

"During the course of the same journey I gathered that 75 per cent of the collieries in Germany had coke ovens installed. When it is realized how vitally important the distillation of coal in coke ovens is in relation to the manufacture of aniline dyes and high explosives it will be seen how this alone gave Germany an enormous advantage over us in the early stages of the war, as the by-products from the coke ovens are among the most important materials for making colors and explosives, whereas in Great Britain at the outbreak of the war only some 25 per cent of our collieries had coke ovens installed

# Business Changes and Trade Notes

**Worcester, Mass.**—One of the oldest drug stores on the east side of the city, situated at 73 Millbury street and conducted for many years by the Brennan family, has been bought from the estate of Edward H. Brennan by Thomas S. Shea. Mr. Shea is a graduate of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and was formerly employed by Brennan & Company. He has also been connected with the Riker-Jaynes Company and was recently employed by the Moore Drug Company.

**New Albany, Ind.**—A deal has been closed whereby the drug store of H. W. Gwinn has been purchased by the firm of Schrieber & Howard, composed of A. T. Schrieber and A. T. Howard, of Louisville. Mr. Schrieber was formerly a clerk for Vottler & Co., & Mr. Howard was a clerk for Burkshire & Co. The men are both prescriptionists. The store is one of the best in Southern Indiana, and was given up by Mr. Gwinn who recently obtained a Government appointment.

**Macon, Ga.**—Twenty-three years of association in the drug business was terminated recently when the Taylor-Bayne partnership was dissolved. Samuel E. Bayne, the junior partner, has purchased the stock and fixtures of the Max Morris Drug Company, at the corner of Cherry street and Cotton avenue, and he will conduct a business at that stand under the name of Bayne's Pharmacy. It is stated that Mr. Bayne's retirement from the Taylor-Bayne Company will have no effect upon that organization, except possibly the transfer of one or two clerks.

**New Albany, Ind.**—H. W. Gwin, one of the leading druggists of this city, has obtained a Government appointment as an inspector under the Harrison law, and as a result is endeavoring to dispose of his retail drug business as he is on the road too much to give his store personal attention. The stock will invoice at about $5,000 and the store does an annual business of about $25,000. New Albany has about 20,000 inhabitants.

**Aberdeen, Miss.**—Ed. Burke, of Memphis, Tennessee, junior member of the firm of Elliot and Burke, has purchased the Phoenix Drug Company and opened in Aberdeen in February. The Phoenix Drug Company, under the management of H. A. Scrape and H. A. Bumpass, filed papers in bankruptcy several months ago. The stock and fixtures were sold to the Hessig-Ellis Drug Company of Memphis, and they sold to Mr. Burke.

**Houston, Texas**—Plans have been drawn for a three-story fire-proof building to be erected for the Southern Drug Company at the corner of Crawford street and Preston avenue. The building will occupy a space of 100 x 133 feet, and will be one of the most up-to-date and complete drug houses in the south. The company's new building is to be completed by January 1, 1917.

**Wilmington, N. C.**—Announcement has just been made of the purchase by D. A. Elvington of the interests of M. B. Mintz in the drug business conducted by them under the firm name of Elvington & Mintz, at Second and Princess streets, Wilmington, N. C. It is understood that Mr. Mintz will reenter the drug business at a later date.

**Bowling Green, Ky.**—The heirs of Dr. T. H. Aull, deceased, recently sold the Auld drug stocks to the Carpenter-Dent-Sublett Drug Company. The new owners will continue the store at 907 College street for the time being, but may later consolidate the stores. The sale was made through L. G. Duncan & Sons, agents.

**Louisville, Ky.**—C. R. Maneman, a druggist of St. Matthews, Ky., who recently sold a drug store at Hancock and Chestnut streets to A. J. Spannier, recovered possession of the business which he has sold again to B. F. Kruse, who has opened the store. Spannier was in financial difficulties and unable to keep the store.

**Henderson, Ky.**—Letcher Robertson, of Zion, Ky., took over the management of the Thompson Pharmacy, of this city on March 1. The drug store is located on Main street and is one of the best stands in the city. Mr. Thompson is leaving the city shortly.

**Lebanon, Ky.**—William C. and L. T. Boldrick, who recently purchased the Gilkerson Drug Company, have changed the name of the concern to read The Boldrick Drug Company. James R. Gilkerson has been placed in charge of the prescription department.

**Tacoma, Wash.**—J. E. Sayre, of the Puritan Drug Company, has opened a new store at 954 Pacific avenue. H. A. Fowler, who has been with Mr. Sayre for some time, will manage the store and Mr. Sayre will continue to operate the Puritan store.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The firm of L. C. Krebs & Company recently took over the drug store of Henry Hafendorfer at Nineteenth street and Broadway. The store has been in operation for many years and is considered a good property.

**Grand Rapids, Mich.**—P. V. Benedict has opened a new drug store at 7543 North Ashland avenue. Mr. Benedict was formerly in the drug business in Grand Rapids but more recently with Marshall Field & Company, Chicago.

**Cynthiana, Ky.**—Dr. Howard Jett has sold his drug store to J. O. Arnold, of Cincinnati, O., who travels for the Cincinnati Economy Drug Co. J. A. Oelrich, of Cincinnati, has taken the active management of the store for Mr. Arnold.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Unity Drug Company has just leased the store at the northwest corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-first street for a period of ten years, at an average rental of $2,400 a year.

**Richmond, Ky.**—Dr. Sandlin has sold the Madison Drug Co. to Dr. S. C. Reid who has been manager of the concern for several months. The business will be continued under the old name.

**Louisville, Ky.**—The Audubon Pharmacy, on the Preston street road, was recently purchased by H. H. Rademaker who is operating as the H. H. Rademaker Company.

**Murray, Ky.**—Dr. P. A. Hart and Prentice Holland are making arrangements to open a new drug store in the Gingles building inside of the next few days.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—J. P. Stowe of the J. P. Stowe & Company, druggists, has purchased the Webb Brothers' drug store at 401 East Trade street.

**Humble, Texas**—The Cash Drug Store has been incorporated by J. C. Faldey, A. M. Thomas and L. Wilkinson, with a capital stock of $5,000.

**Chicago, Ill.**—The Shore Pharmacy Company has been incorporated by Hyman Soboro, A. Z. Zeitlein, and Robert Elson. The capital is $1,000.

**Port Huron, Mich.**—Bert Mills has purchased the drug store of George Williamson on Seventh street.

## HIGH PRICE AND URGENT NEED OF POTASH CAUSE EXPERTS TO SEEK SUPPLIES

Potash has increased in price from $39 to $500 a ton since the war began, according to an announcement made by the United States Geological Survey. The urgent need of a domestic supply of potash salts has greatly increased since the importations from Germany were stopped.

The survey is making laboratory experiments designed to aid in discovering a cheap process of separating potassium salts from natural brines. Recent experiments have been made with the natural brine from Searles Lake, Cal., which contains the equivalent of nearly 12 per cent of potassium chloride in the solid salts.

The data recorded indicate that carefully controlled fractional evaporation and crystallization, possibly combined with other treatment, promise much as a means of obtaining potassium from brines similar to that of Searles Lake. Further study of the behavior of the constituents of the brine under varying conditions may be made.

The Economy Drug Co., which handles a wholesale business for a number of drug stores on a co-operative basis, in Cincinnati, elected at the recent stockholders' meeting the following directors for the coming year: H. J. Esterberg, S. B. Marvin, Joseph Schneider, Park Gilmore, and Fred Schanzle.

# New Incorporations

The Sanigen Company, Memphis, Tenn., has filed articles of incorporation, listing its capital stock at $25,000. The incorporators are L. S. Walker, A. B. Simmons, R. L. Crowe, E. M. Smith and D. Hurd Hudson. The articles of incorporation give the company the right to buy and sell drugs.

Ham Turpentine Co., Elba, Ala., capital stock, $10,000, paid in $7,000; turpentine and naval stores business; P. J. Ham, B. S. Ham, W. M. Bailey, A. Z. Bryan, B. B. Grant.

Federal X-Ray Co., Chicago, capital, $2,500, to conduct and maintain a public and private X-Ray laboratory and chemical laboratory; Robert C. Menvies, Frank E. Browning, A. H. Marshall.

Chapdelain Drug Co., Salt Lake City, capital, $10.000; Jarry J. Chapdelain, president, treasurer and manager, W. L. Holt, vice-president, Ethel Chapdelain, secretary.

Mineral Source Corporation of America, Chicago, capital, $30,000; to deal in dyestuffs, chemicals and kindred products William Karr Steele, George W. Ziska, Lela Berryman.

"L. K. Canouse," Chicago, capital, $2,500, to maintain and conduct a laboratory; Irwin Walker, L. K. Canouse, E. L. Cornell.

Godiva Chemical Co., Chicago, capital, $40,000; F. J. Riley, William M. Lawton, Chester A. Grover.

The Shore Pharmacy, Chicago, capital, $1,000; Human Soboro, Abram Z. Zeitlein, Robert Elson.

Scental Manufacturing Co., New Albany, Ind., capital, $1,000, to buy and sell scents and perfumes; Henry R. Woodward, Frank V. McCullough, Carl M. Higgins.

Drs. White-Sikes Co., Freeport, Ill., capital, $2,500; J. T. White, E. W. Sikes, Fred Barnett.

John Graham Drug Co., Portage, Wis., capital, $10,000; J. A. Graham, John Graham, H. D. Townley.

Federal Drug Corporation, New York, capital, $9,000; general drug and chemical business; Samuel Stern, Joseph Schlyen, Sophie R. Schlyen.

Sapp Stiefel Drug Co., Pittsburgh, capital, $10.000; W. E. Sapp, E. V. E. Sapp, A. F. Stiefel.

Howe, Smith & Co., Detroit, capital, $10,000; to deal in chemicals; Harry M. Howe, Sam Feldman, H. Mettetal.

The United States Chemical Company, Greenville, Ohio, increase from $10,000 to $20,000.

The Ohio United Drug Co., Toledo, capital decreased from $100,000 to $10,000.

Cash Drug Store, Humble, Tex., capital, $5,000; J. C. Falvey, A. M. Thomas, L. Wilkinson.

Weiss & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital, $20,000; fat rendering and soap manufacturing; Gesa Weiss, Julia Weiss, Ignace Weiss.

West Coast Chemical Co., Seattle, capital, $100,000; Phillip A. Carleton, George N. Calkins, Paul Plambeck.

Tacoma Soap Manufacturing Co., Tacoma, Wash., capital, $100,000; W. G. Packard, C. A. Harnden, E. J. Dunham.

Empire Operating Co., Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., capital, $25,000; confections, fruits, non-alcoholic beverages, machinery; J. M. Meatyard, E. C. Murray, B. G. Ayling, 505 Comstock avenue.

Herman & Herman, New York, begin business with $11,000, chemicals, dyestuffs; F. J. Byrne, B. L. Katlinger, L. Herman.

The Kentucky Dental Depot, Louisville, Ky., incorporates with a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 2,500 shares of $10 each. The incorporators are A. L. Hill, J. R. Davis, and W. C. Miller. The debt limit of the corporation is placed at $25,000. A. L. Hill is also head of the Hill Dental Laboratory in the Gaulbert building. The company plans to manufacture dental supplies. Officers named are A. L. Hill, Louisville, president; J. R. Davis, Vine Grove, vice-president, and W. C. Miller, Vine Grove, secretary-treasurer. Plans for operating have not been completed.

The Scental Manufacturing Company, New Albany, Ind., has filed articles of incorporation, listing a capital stock of $1,000. The company will manufacture, buy and sell perfumes. The incorporators are Harry R. Woodward, Frank V. McCulloch and Carl M. Higgins..

## SAVE YOUR PAPER MATERIAL

The Secretary of Commerce is sending to about 4,000 commercial organizations a letter inviting their co-operation in efforts to relieve the present serious shortage of paper material. The letter states:

"It is believed that the chambers of commerce and boards of trade in every city can render a signal service to all the people of the country as well as the paper industry by urging individuals and firms in their respective districts to save refuse rags and papers.

"This department is in a position to furnish inquirers with the names of leading wholesalers of paper stock. It is not, however, in possession of the names of smaller local firms which assemble rags and paper and sell them in minor quantities. Inquirers from your locality for such names will be asked to communicate with your organization.

"Will you, therefore, have on file in your association a list of local dealers in paper stock which may be furnished to inquirers?

"The Post Office Department is co-operating with the Department of Commerce in arousing the public to the needs of the situation by having posted in each office a statement setting forth the present conditions. One million copies of the following statement will be distributed through various channels, and especially with the assistance of the commercial organizations.

**Shortage of Paper Material—Save Your Waste Paper and Rags**

"The attention of the Department of Commerce is called, by the president of a large paper manufacturing company, to the fact that there is a serious shortage of raw material for the manufacture of paper, including rags and old papers. He urges that the department should make it known that the collecting and saving of rags and old papers would greatly better existing conditions for American manufacturers.

"Something like 15,000 tons of different kinds of paper and paper board are manufactured every day in the United States and a large proportion of this, after it has served its purpose, could be used over again in some class of paper. A large part of it, however, is either burned or otherwise wasted. This, of course, has to be replaced by new materials. In the early history of the paper industry publicity was given to the importance of saving rags. It is of scarcely less importance now. The Department of Commerce is glad to bring this matter to the attention of the public in the hope that practical results may flow from it. A little attention to the saving of rags and old papers will mean genuine relief to our paper industry and a diminishing drain upon our sources of supply for new materials.

"A list of dealers in paper stock can be obtained from the local chamber of commerce or board of trade.

"WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
*"Secretary."*

## MAJOR McCONNELL DIES IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., March 21—Charles H. McConnell, president of the Economical Drug Company, 122 North State street, died Friday evening, March 17, at his home, 4417 Ellis avenue, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. McConnell, besides being a Civil War veteran, a publisher, and theatrical magnate in the course of his remarkable career, was known as the pioneer in the cut-rate retail drug business in Chicago and the West.

## HENDRICKS' REGISTER BRINGS SUIT

The S. E. Hendricks Company, Inc., 2 West 13th street, New York City, publisher of Hendricks' Commercial Register of the United States, has brought suit for copyright infringement against the Thomas Publishing Company, of New York, which publishes a similar directory.

# Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

**Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Mar. 15, to Mar. 21, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:**

ACID—
37 drs. cresylic, William Cooper & Nephews, Bristol.
15 drs. cresylic, Parke, Davis & Co., Hull.
100 csks. cresylic, White Tar Co., Hull.
25 kegs citric acid crystals, Stallman & Co., London.
40 bbls. tartaric, Bayard & Co., Naples.
11 csks. stearic, Amid, Dimon & Co., Liverpool.
12 drs., 50 csks. cresylic, Nat'l Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

ALBUMEN—
200 cs. egg yolk, A. Klipstein & Co., Sabang.
227 cs. egg, F. Hall & Co., Sabang.
3 csks. blood, Pfaltz & Bauer, Glasgow.

ALCOHOL—
20 drs., Lanman & Kemp, Havana.

AMMONIA—
30 csks. muriate, C. De P. Field Co., Bristol.

ANTIMONY—
51 csks. sulphate, Michelin Tire Co., Bordeaux.
53 bbls. oxide, C. W. Leavitt & Co., Genoa.

ANNATTO—
8 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

ARGOLS—
595 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Liverpool.

BALSAM—
29 cs. copaiba, W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo.
15 cs. tolu, Dodge & Olcott Co., Puerto Colombia.

BARK—
8 cs. cinchona, Merck & Co., Rotterdam.

BEANS—
51 cs. vanilla, Marquardt & Co., Mexico.
42 cs. vanilla, A. Chiris & Co., Bordeaux.

CASEIN—
301 bgs., Irving National Bank, London.
75 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., London.
100 bgs. industrial, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

CHALK—
405 tons common, The H. P. Taintor Co., Liverpool.
2,990 tons common, The H. P. Taintor Co., Liverpool.
10 csks., Chas. B. Chrystal, London.
100 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
3 cs., George Lueders & Co., London.

COCHINEAL—
9 bgs., J. Ransom, London.
44 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
25 bgs., Hagemeyer Trading Co., Liverpool.
146 sks., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Las Palmas.

COPRA—
182 bgs., Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.

CREOSOTE—
1 cs. beechwood, Norwich Pharmacal Co., London.

CUTCH—
252 bs., C. A. Spencer & Co., Liverpool.

DEXTRINE—
400 bgs., Morningstar Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.

DIVI-DIVI—
100 bgs., Lawrence Turnure & Co., Azua.
1,000 bgs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Monte Christi.
991 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Aux Cayes.
619 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Aux Cayes.
165 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Aux Cayes.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES—
24 pgs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

ESSENCE—
200 cs., 25 ¼ cs., A Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
2 drs. thyme, 6 drs. lavender, Pfaltz & Bauer, Barcelona.
25 cs. lemon, Brown Bros. & Co., Messina.
125 cs. lemon, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Naples.
50 ¼ cs. lemon, Watjen, Toel & Co., Messina.
160 ¼ cs. lemon, Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina.
240 cs. lemon, John D. Miner, Messina.
61 cs. lemon, George Lueders & Co., Messina.
100 ¼ cs. lemon, Irving National Bank, Messina.
200 ¼ cs. lemon, W. J. Bush & Co., Messina.

EXTRACTS—
550 bgs. tannic, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
99 csks. various, American Dyewood Co., Kingston.
25 csks. various, W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre.
3 csks., Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.

FLOWERS—
29 cs. chamomile, A. Stallman & Co., Marseilles.

GAMBIER—
60 cs., Frame & Co., Padang.
170 cs., 170 cs., Brit. Bank So. America, Batavia.
170 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Batavia.

GUMS—
10 cs. tragacanth, Lehn & Fink, Liverpool.
16 cs. olibanum, Stallman & Co., London.
213 bgs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.
30 bgs. mastic, Microutsicos Bros., Piraeus.
104 bgs. chicle, American Chicle Co., Progresso.
99 bgs. arabic, Bernard Judae & Co., Liverpool.
1,200 cs. aloes, G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.

INDIGO—
1 bx., 10 chests, Arnold Hoffman & Co., Liverpool.
1 bx., 50 chests, Lee, Higginson & Co., Calcutta.
51 chests, Nixon, Forrest & Co., Calcutta.

IODINE—
165 kegs, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific.
5 kegs, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, Cristobal.

JUICE—
20 hhds. cherry, Porges & Levy, Copenhagen.
5 cs. fruit, W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., Liverpool.
2 cs. expressed, 16 cs. raw lime, F. S. Maynard & Son, West Indies.
2 puncheons lime, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

LAC—
25 chests button, Baring Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
45 chests button, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.
237 chests button, Brown Bros & Co., London.
96 bgs. seed, Marx & Rawolle, London.
200 bgs. garnet, Marx & Rawolle, Calcutta.
76 bgs. button, J. M. Heidel & Co., Calcutta.

LANOLINE—
12 csks., S. Saltzer, London.

LEAD—
5 pgs. chromate, H. Kohnstamm & Co., Havre.
24 csks. sulphate, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

LIME—
100 csks. carbonate, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Bristol.
137 csks. citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples.
136 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Naples.
183 csks. citrate, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Messina.
269 csks. citrate, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
173 csks. citrate, Alexander Brown & Co., Messina.

LITHOPONE—
150 bbls., F. A. Reichard & Co., London.
160 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam.
200 csks., Fred. Lavenburg, Rotterdam.

LOGWOOD—
15 tons, F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo.
715 logs, Austin, Baldwin & Co., Dominica.
100 tons, Atlantic Fruit Co., Port Antonia.
50 tons straight, Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston.
52 tons, 10 cwt., Stamford Mfg. Co., Kingston.
1 lot, G. Amsinck & Co., Aux Cayes.
1 lot, Muller, Schall & Co., Aux Cayes.
1 lot, H. Mann & Co., Aux Cayes.
1 lot, W. & A. Leaman, Mirogoane.
1 lot, Pottberg, Ebeling & Co., Mirogoane.
1 lot, C. Y. Choyer, Petit Goave.
2 lots, H. Mann & Co., Petit Goave.
1 lot, R. Stark, Petit Goave.
1 lot, H. Mann & Co., Gonaives.

MANNA—
5 cs., Alpers Drug Co., Messina.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
1 cs. medicine, Lehn & Fink, London.
1 cs. drugs, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
4 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
1 cs. medicine, Lehn & Fink, London.
12 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
10 csks. medicinal paraffin, Oil Products Co., London.
1 bx. drugs, McKesson & Robbins, Manaos.
1 cs. drugs, H. K. Mulford & Co., Havana.
10 pgs. drugs, Rumsey & Grenbert Co., Rio de Janeiro,

MYROBALANS—
1,700 pockets, Haley, Hammond & Co., Calcutta.
3,000 pockets, Wm. Brandts Sons & Co., Calcutta.
1,672 pockets, C. S. Heyman & Co., Calcutta.
6,251 pockets, Core & Herbert, Calcutta.

NAPHTHALENE—
21 csks. flake, W. E. Jordon & Co., Hull.
150 csks., White Tar Co., London.
111 csks. ball, 132 csks. flake, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
54 csks. ball, Towns & James, London.
39 csks. flake, Leroy Chemical Co., London.

NUX VOMICA—
273 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
924 bgs., Green & Co., London.

OILS—
25 bbls. rapeseed, Swan & Finch Co., Hull.
1 cs. essential, W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., Liverpool.
10 bbls. paraffin liquid, white, Oil Products Co., London.
12 bbls. rapeseed, Borne, Scrymser & Co., London.
4 cs. lime, W. J. Bush & Co., West Indies.
58 pgs. cocoanut, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
49 puncheons cocoanut, Winter Sons & Co., Colombo.
27 pipes cocoanut, Walter E. Kick, Colombo.
29 pgs. cocoanut, Baring Bros. & Co., Colombo.
77 pipes cocoanut, Ayers, Bridges & Co., Colombo.
30 pgs. cocoanut, International Bkg, Co., Colombo.
93 pgs. 25 pipes, cocoanut, J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Colombo.
50 cs. cocoanut, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., Colombo.
14 drs. citronella, R. Hillier's Son & Co., Colombo.
30 drs. citronella, Strong & Trowbridge, Colombo.
13 drs. citronella, Dodge & Olcott Co., Colombo.
10 pipes cocoanut, Green & Co., Colombo.
15 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
10 cs. thyme oil, Pfaltz & Bauer, London.
3 pgs. essential, R. F. Downing & Co., London.
10 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, London.
1 cs., 1 drum essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
2 bbls. essential, George Lueders & Co., Malaga.
100 bbls. oil of grapes, Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga.
200 bbls. oil of grapes, Rosalti & Pyman, Cadiz.
29 pgs. cocoanut, National Bank, Colombo.
59 pgs. cocoanut, J. H. Vavasseur Co., Colombo.
55 pgs. cocoanut, Darley, Butler & Co., Lombo.

# Importations—*Cont'd*

175 cs. olive, Gallagher & Asche, Genoa.
40 bbls. rapeseed oil, Vacuum Oil Co., Naples
6 cs. almond, Lehn & Fink, London.
11 demijohns creosote, E. Fougera & Co., London.
55 pgs. cocoanut, Darby, Butler & Co., London.
7 cs. Haarlem, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., Rotterdam.
200 cs. Haarlem, Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam.
5 cs. Haarlem, Chas. Tilly, Rotterdam.
54 cs. copaiba, G. Lueders & Co., Para.
50 cs. cajuput, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Sourabaya.
104 drs. cocoanut, Chas. F. Winter & Co., Sourabaya.
100 cs. cajuput, G. Amsinck & Co., Sourabaya.
12 drs. citronella, Muller, Schall & Co., Batavia.
63 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Lagos.
86 csks. palm, W. A. Leaman, Lagos.
52 csks. palm, Taylor & Co., Lagos.
224 csks. palm, Paterson, Zachonis, Lagos.
150 csks. palm, Probst & Co., Lagos.
149 csks. palm, S. B. McLean & Co., Lagos.
98 csks. pitch oil, A. Baxter, Glasgow.
5 drs. essential, Banco Hispano-American, Malaga.
25 bbls. olive, Weaver & Sterry, Marseilles.
64 cs. olive, F. Biglow, Marseilles.
60 cs. almond, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
1 csk. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
1 cs. essential, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Marseilles.

OPIUM—
10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

PERFUMERY—
1 cs., C. B. Richards & Co., Havre.
8 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.
1 cs. products, Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
17 cs. Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
2 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., G. Borgfeldt & Co., Bordeaux.
9 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
10 cs., Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.
4 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
60 cs., 61 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre.
10 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
8 csks., 16 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

PHARMACY PRODUCTS—
35 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
4 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Bordeaux.

PITCH—
41 csks., A. Baxter, Glasgow.
95 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam.

POTASH—
233 baskets crude, Goldman, Sachs & Co., Batavia.
48 drs., H. W. Gepp, Sydney.

QUININE—
10 cs. sulphate, C. L. Huisking, London.
40 cs. sulphate, C. F. Gerhardt & Co., Rotterdam.

QUICKSILVER—
4 iron flasks, Anthony Gibbs, South Pacific.
74 flasks, C. Tennant Sons & Co., Barcelona.
3 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Genoa.

RICE—
100 bgs. starch, H. Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool.
100 sks. flour, Winter Son & Co., London.
69 cs. powder, A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.

ROOT—
45 bgs. dandelion, Stallman & Co., London.
5 bgs. doggrass, Stallman & Co., London.
4 bgs. ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Cartagena.
5 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Cartagena.
6 bgs. ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Panama.
3 bgs. ipecac, 7 bgs. sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Cristobal.
109 bs. licorice, A. Joensson, Barcelona.
99 bs. licorice, Peter Barbourdis, Piraeus.

SALT—
3 cs. fruit, United Fruit Co. (in transit), London.

SEED—
34 bs. fennel, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
7 bgs., J. A. Simmons, Ltd., London.
200 bgs. caraway, Lazard Freres, Malaga.
100 sks. mustard, J. R. Marquette, Jr., London.
50 sks. mustard, John Kissock & Co., London.
260 bgs. caraway, W. R. Grace & Co., Rotterdam.
200 bgs. poppy, W. R. Grace & Co., Rotterdam.
200 bgs. linseed, W. P. Synder, Rotterdam.
100 bgs. aniseed, C. R. Standinger, Malaga.
200 bgs., C. E. Armstrong, Malaga.

SPICES—
200 bs. Zanzibar cloves, Wilfred Schade, Liverpool.
15 bgs. ginger cuttings, W. J. Bush & Co., Liverpool.
645 bs. cloves, Baring Bros. & Co., London.
60 bs. cinnamon, Brit. Bk. So. America, Colombo.
374 cs. cinnamon, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
100 bs. cinnamon, J. H. Recknagel & Co., Colombo.
70 bs. cinnamon, Int. Banking Co., Colombo.
50 bs. cinnamon, Lewis, German & Co., Colombo.
40 cs. nutmegs, J. W. Phyfe & Co., London.
25 bgs. paprika, Joliaten & Diamond, Alicante.
25 bgs. paprika, A. Murphy & Co., Alicante.
100 bgs. paprika, M. P. Kuzor & Co., Alicante.
25 bgs. paprika, J. Victori & Co., Alicante.
35 bgs. paprika, F. R. Eager, Alicante.
50 bgs. paprika, Interocean Forwarding Co., Alicante.
195 bgs., 10 bxs. G. De Luca & Co., Alicante.
50 bxs. paprika, Knickerbocker Mills Co., Alicante.
50 bgs. paprika, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Alicante.
100 bgs., Prudential Specialty Co., Alicante.
150 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante.
20 bgs. paprika, F. O'Conner, Alicante.
450 bs., 45 bbls., 125 bgs. paprika, Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante.
26 bgs. ginger, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.
20 bgs. paprika, Am. Shipping Co., Alicante.
65 bgs. paprika, H. Sanchez & Co., Alicante.
50 bgs. paprika, H. Schoenfeld, Alicante.
50 bgs. paprika, Spire Co., Alicante.
120 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Alicante.
250 cs. preserved, Dom Hos Y Trigo, Valencia.
450 cs. preserved, Irving National Bank, Valencia.
30 bgs. ginger, F. De Mercado, Kingston.
50 bgs. cinnamon, Lewis German & Co., Colombo.
21 bgs. cinnamon, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
65 bgs. pure Spanish paprika, Henry Yanekar & Co., Genoa.
50 bgs. pure Spanish paprika, H. Schoenfeld, Genoa.
50 bgs. paprika, Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Genoa.
120 bgs. paprika, L. Littlejohn & Co., Genoa.
40 bgs. nutmegs, Lewis German & Co., Rotterdam.
200 bgs. caraway, G. Amsinck & Co., Rotterdam.
20 bgs., 157 cs. nutmegs, 121 cs. mace, H. P. Herzfeld & Co., Rotterdam.
15 bgs. red pepper, Marsiacos Importing Co., Piraeus.
208 bgs. nutmegs, Frame & Co., Padang.
1,204 bgs. pepper, R. & J. Henderson, Batavia.
2,330 bgs. pepper, G. Amsinck & Co., Batavia.
500 bgs., 301 cs. nutmegs, Netherlands Trading Co., Macassar.
44 cs., 72 cs. mace, Ned. Handels Maatjapj, Macassar.
292 cs., 117 cs. nutmegs, Lewis German & Co., Macassar.
28 cs. mace, Old & Wallace, Macassar.
505 pgs. cassia, Old & Wallace, Macassar.
890 bs. cassia, G. Amsinck & Co., Macassar.

SODA—
8 csks. prussiate, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Rotterdam.
8 csks. prussiate, Peters, White & Co., Rotterdam.

SPONGES—
4 bs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Adelaide.

STRYCHNINE—
1 cs. sulphate and nitrate, T. S. Todd & Co., Glasgow.

SALTPETER—
2,460 bgs., E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co., London.

SANDALWOOD—
98 baskets, J. W. Green & Co., Macassar.
69 baskets, Ned. Handel Maatschappj, Macassar.

SODIUM—
50 cs. cyanide, Aitkens, Kroll & Co., London.
50 cs. cyanide, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
2 csks. bicarbonate, Thos. Nevin, Liverpool.

SOAP—
255 bxs. castile, Rockwood & Brackett Co., Barcelona.

SULPHUR—
12 cs. dioxide, Eimer & Amend, London.

SUMAC—
2,200 bgs., 1,700 bgs., Core & Herbert, Palermo.
700 bgs. Montgomery & Co., Palermo.
350 bgs., Fratella Savana, Palermo.
1,050 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo.
1,400 bgs., L. Perreira & Co., Palermo.

TALC—
1,000 bgs., W. B. Daniels & Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—
253 double bags, Harshaw, Fuller, Goodwin Co., Algiers.
250 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.
250 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
215 bgs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Marseilles.
222 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.

VACCINE VIRUS—
1 cs., C. W. Stemmler, Bordeaux.

VIROL—
23 cs., Etna Chemical Co., Liverpool.

WOOD—
615 bbls. arrow, Middleton & Co., West Indies.
1 cs. licorice, Dietrich & Co., Bordeaux.
109 bs. licorice, Alfred Joenssen, Marseilles.

WATER—
60 demijohns mineral, A. J. Garcia, Cadiz.
2,300 cs. mineral, C. Van der Bruck, Rotterdam.
150 cs. mineral, H. Gourd, Havre.
6 cs. mineral, Marsiacos Importing Co., Piraeus.

WAX—
7 bgs. bees, Lawrence Turnure & Co., Azua.
6 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo.
1 seroon bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez.
19 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.
9 bgs. bees, Lawrence Turnure & Co., Santo Domingo.
20 bgs. mineral, Schliemann Oil & Ceresin Co., London.
41 bgs. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Mexico.
160 bgs. paraffin, J. J. Kennedy, Macassar.
150 bgs. paraffin, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Macassar.
132 csks. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Rio de Janeiro.
2 bbls. bees, J. De Porry, Jeremie.
1 cs. bees, Lyon & Co., Jeremie.
251 bgs. paraffin, Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

ZINC—
45 csks. oxide, Guaranty Trust Co., London.
10 straps oxide, McKesson & Robbins, London.

## LIGGETT DRUG STORE DISCONTINUED

Since the recent combination of the Riker-Hegeman-Jaynes and the L. K. Liggett drug stores the new concern has found that in several places it had two stores in such close proximity that the business of one was practically duplicated in the other. In order to avoid this useless expense the plan is to sublet one of these stores, keeping the one most favorably situated for the business of the company. This has recently been done with the store, basement and subway basement at Fulton and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn. The Mirror Candy Company has taken the site for a period of twenty years and it is said that the total rental will aggregate about $400,000. This store is 20 x 100 feet and is the first Mirror shop to be established in Brooklyn. Hecht & Company leased the place to the L. K. Liggett Company about a year ago.

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.**

**In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.**

## Drugs and Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetanilid | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Acetone | lb. | .45 | — .47 |
| Acetone, pure, med. | lb. | | — |
| Acetphenetidin | lb. | 25.00 | —25.50 |
| Aconitine, ⅛ oz. | ea. | | — 1.65 |
| Agar Agar | lb. | .43 | — .57 |
| Alcohol, 188 proof | gal. | 2.68 | — 2.70 |
| 190 proof, U.S.P. | gal. | 2.70 | — 2.72 |
| Cologne Spirit, 190 proof | gal. | 2.72 | — 2.74 |
| Denatured, 180 proof | gal. | .61 | — .62 |
| 188 proof | gal. | .60 | — .62 |
| Wood, ref., 95 p.c. | gal. | .66 | — .67 |
| 97 p. c. | gal. | .71 | — .72 |
| Purified | gal. | 1.00 | — 1.02 |
| Aldehyde, com. | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Almonds, bitter | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Sweet | lb. | .25 | — .29 |
| Meal | lb. | .28 | — .29 |
| Aloin | lb. | .87 | — .92 |
| Aluminum Acetate | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Metallic, | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| Sulphate, C.P. | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Ambergris, black | oz. | 12.00 | —15.00 |
| Grey | oz. | 22.50 | —27.50 |
| Ammonium Acetate, cryst. | lb. | .65 | — .90 |
| Benzoate | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.75 |
| Bichromate, C.P. | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| **Bromide** | **lb.** | **4.50** | **— 4.51** |
| Carb., Dom. | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| Resub., Cubes | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Fluoride | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | | — 1.85 |
| Iodide, U.S.P. | lb. | 4.15 | — 4.19 |
| Molybdate | lb. | | — 5.50 |
| Muriate, C.P. | lb. | .19 | — .19½ |
| Nitrate, Cryst | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Gran. | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Oxalate | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Persulphate | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Phosphate (Dibasic) | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .05 | — .12 |
| Amyl Acetate | gal. | 4.60 | — 4.65 |
| Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Needle | lb. | | — |
| **Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur** | **lb.** | **.46** | **— .47** |
| **Crimson** | **lb.** | **.70** | **— .75** |
| Antipyrine, bulk | lb. | 60.00 | —65.00 |
| Areca Nuts | lb. | .08 | — .09½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| **Argols** | **lb.** | **.17** | **— .19** |
| **Arrowroot, Bermuda** | **lb.** | **.45** | **— .50** |
| **St. Vincent, bbls** | **lb.** | **.06¼** | **— .06¾** |
| Arsenic, red | lb. | | — |
| White | lb. | .06 | — .06½ |
| Atropine, Alk. | oz. | 60.00 | —65.00 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 55.00 | —60.00 |
| **Balm of Gilead Buds** | **lb.** | **.25** | **— .26** |
| Barium Carb., prec. | lb. | .15 | — .25 |
| Caustic Hydrate, C.P. | lb. | | — .20 |
| Chlorate | lb. | | — |
| Nitrate | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Peroxide | lb. | | — .22 |
| Bay Rum, Porto Rico | gal. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| St. Thomas | gal. | 3.00 | — 3.05 |
| Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds) | lb. | | — |
| Benzine, steel bbls. | gal. | | — .23 |
| Wood bbls. | gal. | | — .26 |
| Benzol, pure white | gal. | .85 | — .90 |
| 90 per cent | gal. | .84 | — .90 |
| Benzonaphthol | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Berberine Sulphate | oz. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Beta Naphthol | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.95 |
| Bismuth, Citrate | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.52 |
| Salicylate | lb. | | — 3.90 |
| 65% | lb. | | — 3.75 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Subiodide | lb. | | — 5.25 |
| Tannate | lb. | | — 3.50 |
| Valerate | lb. | | — 5.50 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.45 |
| Subgallate | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.05 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | 3.10 | — 3.15 |
| Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.) | | | |
| Borax, in bbls. | lb. | .06½ | — .07½ |
| Bordeaux Mixture-paste | lb. | .03½ | — .05½ |
| Powdered, bbls.. | lb. | .06¼ | — .07 |
| **Bromine, bulk** | | | — |
| Burgundy Pitch | lb. | .03¼ | — .05 |
| Imported | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Cadmium Bromide | lb. | | — 4.25 |
| Iodide | lb. | | — 5.25 |
| Metal sticks | lb. | | — 1.90 |
| Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk | lb. | 13.50 | —14.00 |
| Bromide | oz. | 10.70 | —12.00 |
| Citrated | lb. | | — 6.50 |
| Sulphate | oz. | .85 | — .95 |
| Calcium Glycerophosphate | lb. | | — 1.75 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | .76 | — .78 |
| Phosphate, Precip. | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Sulphocarbolate | lb. | | — 2.50 |
| **Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bulk, lb.** | | **.44** | **— .45** |
| **Squares of 4 ounces** | **lb.** | **.45** | **— .46** |
| **16's in 1 lb. carton** | **lb.** | **.46½** | **— .47** |
| **24's, in 1 lb. cartons** | **lb.** | **.47** | **— .47½** |
| **32's, in 1 lb. cartons** | **lb.** | **.47** | **— .47½** |
| **Cases of 100 blocks** | **lb.** | **.44½** | **— .45** |
| **Japan, refined** | **lb.** | **.42** | **— .43** |
| **Monobromated** | **lb.** | **4.45** | **— 4.50** |
| Cantharides, Chinese | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Russian | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | 6.20 | — 6.45 |
| Caramel | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| **Carbon Dioxide** | **lb.** | | — |
| Bisulphite | lb. | .07 | — .13 |
| **Cassia Fistula** | | .10 | — .11½ |
| Castoreum | lb. | 9.90 | —10.00 |
| Cerium Oxalate | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| **Chalk, prec. light** | **lb.** | **.04½** | **— .05** |
| Heavy | lb. | .04 | — .04¾ |
| Charcoal, Animal | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Willow, pow'd | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Wood, powd. | lb. | .03½ | — .05 |
| Chloral Hydrate | lb. | 1.36 | — 1.45 |
| Chlorine liquid | lb. | .15 | — .24 |
| **Chloroform** | **lb.** | **.70** | **— .72** |
| Chrysarobin | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.50 |
| Cinchonidine Alk., | oz. | Nominal | |
| Salicylate | oz. | Nominal | |
| Sulphate | oz. | Nominal | |
| Cinchonine Salicylate | oz. | Nominal | |
| Sulphate | oz. | Nominal | |
| Cinnabar | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Civet | oz. | 1.95 | — 2.20 |
| Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison) | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Oleate | oz. | .80 | — .90 |
| Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, | oz. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| Oleate, pow'd (20%) | lb. | | — 1.50 |
| Cocoa Butter, bulk | lb. | .42 | — .43 |
| Boxes | lb. | .43 | — .45 |
| Fingers | lb. | .42 | — .43 |
| **Codeine, alkaloid, bulk** | **oz.** | **6.55** | **— 8.60** |
| **Ounces** | **oz.** | **6.35** | **— 8.40** |
| **Eighths** | **oz.** | **6.55** | **— 8.60** |
| **Phosphate** | **oz.** | **6.35** | **— 6.55** |
| **Sulphate** | **oz.** | **6.75** | **— 6.95** |
| Collodion, U.S.P. | lb. | .33 | — .38 |
| Flexible, U.S.P. | lb. | .39 | — .43 |
| Colocynth, Trieste, whole | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Pulp | lb. | .61 | — .65 |
| Spanish Apples | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Copper Chloride, pure cryst. | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Oleate, pow'd (20%) | lb. | | — 1.50 |
| Cotton Soluble | lb. | .79 | — 1.00 |
| Coumarin, refined | lb. | 7.70 | — 8.20 |
| Cream of Tartar, cryst. | lb. | .41 | — .42 |
| Powdered, 99 p.c. | lb. | .41 | — .42 |
| Creosote, Beechwood | lb. | 13.00 | —14.00 |
| Creosote carbonate | lb. | | — |
| Cresol, U.S.P. | gal. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| **Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste** | **lb.** | **.32** | **— .34** |
| Jeweler's, large | lb. | .68 | — .72 |
| Small | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| French | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| **Dextrin, imported, Potato** | **lb.** | **.12** | **— .13** |
| **Domestic Potato** | **lb.** | **.08** | **— .09** |
| Dover's Powder | lb. | 2.55 | — 2.65 |
| Dragons Blood | lb. | .25 | — .60 |
| Reeds | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Emetine, Alk., 15-gr. vial | ea. | | — 3.75 |
| **Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).** | | | |
| **Ergot, Russian** | **lb.** | **.75** | **— .80** |
| Spanish | lb. | .85 | — .89 |
| Ether Acetic | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| **Ether, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **.15** | **— .20** |
| U.S.P. 1880 | lb. | .22 | — .27 |
| Washed | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Eucalyptol | lb. | .65 | — .74 |
| Formaldehyde | lb. | .10½ | — .12 |
| Fuller's Earth, pow'd. | 100 lb. | .80 | — 1.05 |
| Gelatin, silver | lb. | .60 | — .63 |
| Gold | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| **Glucose** | **100 lbs.** | **2.46** | **—2.52** |
| Glycerin, C.P., bulk | lb. | .54 | — .55 |
| Drums and bbls. added. | | | |
| C.P., in cans | lb. | .56 | — .57 |
| Dynamite, drums included. | lb. | .55 | — .56 |
| Saponification, loose | lb. | .41 | — .42 |
| Soap Lye, loose | lb. | .37 | — .38 |
| Glycyrrhizin Ammoniated | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| Goa Powder | lb. | | — 2.00 |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | .97 | — 1.00 |
| Guaiac Wood, rasped | lb. | .02 | — .03 |
| Guaiacol, liquid | lb. | | — |
| Guaiacol Carbonate | oz. | | — |
| Salicylate | oz. | 1.60 | — 1.85 |
| Guarana | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Gun Cotton | oz. | .18 | — .20 |
| Haarlem Oil | gross | 2.20 | — 2.30 |
| Hexamethylenamine | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| **Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime** | **lb.** | **.23** | **— .27** |
| **Pacific Coast, 1915, prime** | **lb.** | **.14** | **— .16** |
| Hydrogen Peroxide | gross | 7.25 | —21.00 |
| Hydroquinone | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Ichthyol | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.50 |
| **Iodine, Resublimed** | **lb.** | **4.20** | **— 4.25** |
| **Iodoform** | **lb.** | **4.55** | **— 4.60** |
| Iron Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Perchloride | lb. | .17 | — .22 |
| Sub-sulphate | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| **Isinglass, American** | **lb.** | **.75** | **— .77** |
| Russian | lb. | 7.45 | — 7.95 |
| **Kamala, U.S.P.** | **lb.** | **1.75** | **— 1.80** |
| Kaolin | lb. | .02 | — .03 |
| Kola Nuts, West Indian | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Lanolin, hydrous | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Lead Carbonate, med. | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Chloride | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Iodide | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Licorice, mass | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Stick, domestic | lb. | 35 | — .36 |
| Foreign | lb. | .34 | — .42 |
| Lithium Benzoate | lb. | 8.00 | — 8.25 |
| Carbonate | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| London Purple | lb. | | — |
| **Lupulin, U. S. P.** | **lb.** | **2.45** | **— 2.50** |
| **Regular** | **lb.** | **1.25** | **— 1.50** |
| Lycopodium | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.75 |
| Magnesium Carbonate, cs. | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Glycerophosphate | lb. | | — 4.00 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Peroxide | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Salicylate | lb. | Nominaal | |
| Oxide, heavy tech. | lb. | | — |
| **Sulphate, Epsom Salts,** Domestic, in bbls. | 100 lbs. | 3.70 | — 4.00 |
| Manganese Glycerophos. | lb. | | — 4.50 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.75 |
| Peroxide | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Sulphate | lb. | | — .45 |
| Manna, large flake | lb. | | — |
| **Small flake** | **lb.** | **.85** | **— .90** |
| Sorts | lb. | .38 | — .39 |
| Menthol, Japanese | lb. | 3.20 | — 3.30 |
| Recryst. | lb. | 4.95 | — 5.00 |
| Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs. | | 200.00 | —210.00 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | | — 3.04 |
| Blue mass | lb. | | — 1.70 |
| Powdered | lb. | | — 1.72 |
| Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p.c. | lb. | | — 1.73 |
| 50 p.c. | lb. | | — 2.03 |
| Calomel, American | lb. | | — 3.43 |
| **Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.** | **lb.** | | **— 3.08** |
| **Powdered** | **lb.** | | **— 3.03** |
| Red Precipitate | lb. | 3.68 | — 3.78 |
| White Precipitate | lb. | 3.78 | — 3.83 |
| Methylene Blue | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.00 |
| **Metol** | **lb.** | | — |
| Milk Powder | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Mirbane Oil | lb. | .32½ | — .36 |

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Morphine, sulphate, bulk** | oz. | 5.35 | — 5.50 |
| **1-oz. vials** | oz. | 5.55 | — 5.60 |
| ¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes | oz. | 5.75 | — 5.80 |
| ¼-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes | oz. | 5.80 | — 5.85 |
| Diacetyl hydrochloride | lb. | 6.70 | — 7.30 |
| Moss, Iceland | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |
| Irish | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Musk, pods, Cab | oz. | 8.05 | — 8.50 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 13.05 | —15.00 |
| Grain, Cab | lb. | 12.00 | —12.10 |
| Tonquin | oz. | 16.00 | —19.05 |
| Druggists | lb. | 16.00 | —16.50 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 8.50 | — 9.10 |
| Naphthalene, flake | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Balls | lb. | .15½ | — .16½ |
| Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Nux Vomica, whole | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Powdered | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| **Opium, cases** | lb. | 11.50 | —11.60 |
| **Jobbing lots** | lb. | 11.55 | —11.65 |
| **Powdered, U.S.P.** | lb. | 13.00 | —13.10 |
| **Granular** | lb. | 13.00 | —13.10 |
| Orthoform | oz. | | — 1.35 |
| Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. | lb. | | — 1.50 |
| Pancreatin | lb. | 4.00 | — 5.50 |
| Papain | lb. | 3.20 | — 3.40 |
| Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. | gal. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Paris Green, kegs | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| **Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.** | lb. | .03½ | — .04 |
| **Cream** | lb. | .05¼ | — .05½ |
| **Lily white** | lb. | .07½ | — .08 |
| **Snow white** | lb. | .11½ | — .11¾ |
| Phenolphthalein | lb. | 18.00 | —20.00 |
| Phosphorus | lb. | .34 | — .95 |
| Paste | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Pilocarpine | oz. | 4.00 | — 5.00 |
| Piperidine | oz. | .80 | — .85 |
| Piperin | oz. | .50 | — .55 |
| Podophylin, U.S.P. | oz. | 2.30 | — 2.50 |
| Poppy heads | lb. | .75 | — .76 |
| **Potassium acetate** | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Bicarb | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| C.P. | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Bromide | lb. | | — 5.50 |
| Citrate, bulk | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.72 |
| Cyanide Mixture | lb. | .37 | — .38 |
| Glycerophosphate | lb. | 2.05 | — 2.10 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Iodide, bulk | lb. | 4.30 | — 4.35 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | | — .25 |
| Permanganate | lb. | 1.85 | — 1.90 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Sulphate, pure | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| C.P. | lb. | .60 | — .75 |
| Tartrate, pow'd | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Pumice Stone, pow'd | lb. | .02 | — .03 |
| Pyoktanin Blue | oz. | | — 2.50 |
| Quassia chips | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Rasped | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Powdered | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Quinine, 100 oz. tins | oz. | | — .75 |
| 50-oz. tins | oz. | | — .75½ |
| 25-oz. tins | oz. | | — .76 |
| 5-oz. tins | oz | | — .77 |
| 1-oz. tins | oz. | | — .80 |
| **Amsterdam** | oz. | .50 | — 2.25 |
| **German** | oz. | .50 | — 2.25 |
| **Java** | oz. | .50 | — 2.25 |
| Resorcin | lb. | | —20.00 |
| Rochelle Salt | lb. | .33½ | — .34 |
| Rose Water, triple dist., demij. | lb. | .59 | — .60 |
| Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls. | lb. | .02½ | — .04 |
| Saccharin | lb. | 12.00 | —12.50 |
| Safrol | lb. | .31 | — .32 |
| Salicin, bulk | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.45 |
| Salol, bulk | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.90 |
| Sandalwood | lb. | .10 | — .15 |
| Ground | lb. | .12 | — .18 |
| Santonin, cryst., bulk | lb. | 36.00 | —38.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 37.00 | —39.00 |
| Scammony, resin | lb. | 1.85 | — 1.95 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.20 |
| Seidlitz Mixture | lb. | .25¾ | — .26¼ |
| Silver Chloride | oz. | .55 | — .60 |
| Nitrate | oz. | .36 | — .38 |
| Sticks (Lunar Caustic) | oz. | .38 | — .40 |
| Oxide | oz. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Soap, Castile, white, pure | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Marseilles, white | lb. | .10¼ | — .11 |
| Green, pure | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Mottled, pure | lb. | .10½ | — .13 |
| Ordinary | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| **Sodium, Acetate** | lb. | .10¾ | — .11 |
| Cacodylate | oz. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Citrate | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| **Benzoate, granulated** | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | 3.60 | — 3.75 |
| **Bicarb, English** | lb. | .03½ | — .04 |
| Amer., f.o.b. works | lb. | .01⅞ | — .02¼ |
| Bromide | lb. | | — 3.50 |
| Glycerophosphate, 75% | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | .82 | — .83 |
| Iodide | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.55 |
| Nitrate, technical | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| U. S. P. | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Phosphate, U.S.P. | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Recrystallized | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Dried | lb. | .20 | — .28 |
| Phosphate, U.S.P. | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| Salicylate | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.30 |
| **Sulphate, U.S.P.** | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | — 2.35 |
| Tungstate | lb. | | — 1.50 |
| Spermaceti | lb. | .23½ | — .26 |
| Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P. | lb. | .48 | — .52 |
| Aromatic, U.S.P. | lb. | .46 | — .50 |
| Ether Comp. | lb. | | — 1.65 |
| Nitrous Ether, U.S.P. | lb. | .47 | — .48 |
| Starch, Corn, Pearl | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.34 |
| Potato | lb. | .05½ | — .05¾ |
| Powdered | lb. | .06¾ | — .06½ |
| Rice | lb. | .07½ | — .08 |
| Wheat | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Storax, liquid | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Strontium Acetate | lb. | | — 1.25 |
| Bromide | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.52 |
| Iodide | oz. | .35 | — .40 |
| Salicylate, U.S.P. | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .22 | — .22½ |
| Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk | oz. | | — 1.08 |
| Powder | lb. | | — 1.05 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | | — 2.65 |
| Sulphate | oz. | .90 | — .91 |
| **Sugar of Milk, powdered** | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| **Sulphonal** | oz. | .50 | — 1.10 |
| Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 13.50 | —14.50 |
| Sulphur, Com'l | 100 lbs. | 1.30 | — 1.75 |
| **Flour** | 100 lbs. | 2.10 | — 2.45 |
| Flowers | 100 lbs. | 2.25 | — 2.60 |
| **Technical** | lb. | .47 | — .47½ |
| Roll | 100 lbs. | 2.05 | — 2.40 |
| Precipitated (Lac) | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Washed | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Talcum, powdered | lb. | .02 | — .04 |
| Purified | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Tamarinds | lb. | .03½ | — .04 |
| Tar, Barbadoes | gal. | .20 | — .25 |
| North Carolina, 1 pt. | doz. | | — .75 |
| Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. | lb. | .58 | — .59 |
| Terpin Hydrate | lb. | .50 | — .50 |
| Terpineol | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.20 |
| Thymol, crystals | lb. | 11.55 | —13.00 |
| Iodide | lb. | 10.05 | —10.25 |
| Tin, crystals | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Bichloride | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| Oxide | lb. | .60 | — .62 |
| **Toluol, pure** | gal. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| **Commercial** | gal. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Turmeric | lb. | | — |
| Turpentine, Venice, True | lb. | .98 | — 1.20 |
| Artificial | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| **Spirits, See Naval Stores.** | | | |
| Vanillin | lb. | .57 | — .59 |
| Witch Hazel Ext., d'ble dist., bbl. | gal. | .53 | — .56 |
| Gran. | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Med. | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Zinc Carbonate | lb. | .19¼ | — .24 |
| Chloride | lb. | .13 | — .14½ |
| Iodide | lb. | | — 5.50 |
| Metallic, C.P. | lb. | .45 | — .75 |
| Oxide | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Permanganate | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Salicylate | lb. | | — 3.25 |
| C.P. | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .06 | — .07 |

## Acids

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg. | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys | lb. | .50 | — .51 |
| Benzoic, from gum | lb. | | — |
| **Synthetic** | lb. | | — |
| Boric, cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | .10½ | — .14 |
| Powdered | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Butyric, Tech. abs. | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.30 |
| 60% | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Camphoric | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.35 |
| Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| bottles | lb. | 1.28 | — 1.30 |
| Cinnamic | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Chrysophanic | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.50 |
| Citric, crystals | lb. | .64 | — .65 |
| Cresylic, 95@100 per cent. | gal. | .75 | — 1.18 |
| Chromic, 85% | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Formic, Conc. | lb. | .75 | — 1.00 |
| Gallic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Glycerophosphoric | lb. | 3.50 | — 5.00 |
| Hydriodic, sp.g. 1.150 | oz. | .25 | — .35 |
| Hydrobromic, Conc. | lb. | | — 2.50 |
| Dilute | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Hypophosphorous, 50% | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.65 |
| U..S.P., 10% | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Lactic, U.S.P. | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Molybdic, C.P. | lb. | 6.00 | — 7.50 |
| Muriatic, C.P. | | .06 | — .07 |
| Nitric, C.P. | lb. | .06¾ | — .07 |
| Nitro Muriatic | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Oleic, purified | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Oxalic, Cryst., casks | lb. | .65 | — .67 |
| Palmitic, Tech. | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Picric, kegs | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.50 |
| Phosphoric, U.S.P. | lb. | | — |
| Pyrogallic, resublimed | lb. | 2.05 | — 2.25 |
| Crystal, bottles | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.15 |
| Pyroligneous, purified | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Crude | gal. | .25 | — .30 |
| **Salicylic** | lb. | 3.95 | — 4.00 |
| Stearic | lb. | .13 | — .15 |
| Sulphuric, C. P. | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Sulphurous, U.S.P. | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Tannic, U.S.P., bulk | lb. | 1.01 | — 1.06 |
| Tartaric Crystals | lb. | | — .60 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | | — .59 |
| Second Hands | lb. | .76 | — .77 |
| Trichloracetic | lb. | 4.35 | — 4.60 |
| Valeric | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |

## Essential Oils

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Almond, bitter | lb. | | — |
| Artificial | lb. | 6.40 | — 7.85 |
| **Sweet, true** | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Peach kernel | lb. | .39 | — .41 |
| **Amber, crude** | lb. | | — |
| Rectified | lb. | 1.60 | —1.70 |
| Anise | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| Bay | lb. | 2.45 | — 2.55 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 3.30 | — 3.45 |
| **Bois de Rose** | lb. | 4.20 | — 4.40 |
| **Synthetic** | lb. | 2.85 | — 3.00 |
| Cade | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Cajuput, bottles | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| **Camphor, light color, heavy gravity** | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Japanese, white | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Capsicum, oleo-resin | lb. | 3.45 | — 3.50 |
| **Caraway** | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.80 |
| **Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech** | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| **Lead Free** | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| **U. S. P.** | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.60 |
| U. S. P. | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.58 |
| Cedar Leaf | lb. | .52 | — .55 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy | lb. | 15.25 | —15.75 |
| Citronella, Ceylon | lb. | .47 | — .49 |
| Java | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Cloves, cans | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Bottles | lb. | 1.43 | — 1.44 |
| Copaiba | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.02 |
| Coriander | lb. | 23.00 | —24.00 |
| Croton | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Cubebs | lb. | 3.20 | — 3.25 |
| Cumin | lb. | 3.95 | — 4.00 |
| Erigeron | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Eucalyptus, Australian | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| California | lb. | .58 | — .60 |
| **Fennel, sweet** | lb. | 3.70 | — 4.00 |
| **Geranium, Algerian** | lb. | 3.45 | — 3.70 |
| Bourbon | lb. | 3.10 | — 3.40 |
| **Turkish** | lb. | 3.05 | — 3.15 |
| Gingergrass | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Ginger | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.40 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .55 | — .57 |
| Juniper Berries, rect | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.70 |
| Twice rect. | lb. | 5.95 | — 7.50 |
| Wood | lb. | .75 | — 1.10 |
| Lavender Flowers | lb. | 3.90 | — 4.20 |
| Spike | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| Garden | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Lemon | lb. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| **Lemongrass** | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Limes, expressed | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.90 |
| **Distilled** | lb. | 2.45 | — 2.55 |
| Linaloe | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.80 |
| Mace, expressed | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Distilled | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| **Malefern** | lb. | | — |
| Mustard, natural | lb. | 20.00 | —21.00 |
| Artificial | lb. | 18.00 | —19.00 |
| Neroli, bigarade | lb. | 34.50 | —40.00 |
| Petale | lb. | 44.50 | —50.00 |
| Nutmeg | lb. | .95 | — .98 |
| Orange, bitter | lb. | 1.95 | — 2.05 |

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages—*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sweet | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Origanum | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Patchouli | lb. | 9.95 | —10.00 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Imported | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Peppermint, tins | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.05 |
| Bottles | lb. | 2.55 | — 2.65 |
| Petit Grain, S. A. | lb. | 2.65 | — 2.90 |
| French | lb. | 5.95 | — 6.40 |
| Pimento | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Pine Needles | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Rhodium | lb. | | — 2.25 |
| Rose, Natural | oz. | 8.45 | —13.90 |
| Artificial | oz. | 2.45 | — 2.90 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Safrol | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Sandalwood, East Indian | lb. | 7.45 | — 8.00 |
| West Indian | lb. | 2.45 | — 3.00 |
| Sassafras, natural | lb. | .64 | — .74 |
| Artificial | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Savin | lb. | 4.40 | — 4.50 |
| Spearmint | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Spruce | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Tansy | lb. | 2.45 | — 2.50 |
| Thyme, red, French | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| White, French | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Wine, Ethereal, light | lb. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Heavy | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Wintergreen leaves, true | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.40 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Birch, Sweet | lb. | 3.10 | — 3.45 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.20 |
| Wormwood | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.45 |
| Ylang Ylang | lb. | 24.00 | —25.00 |

## Crude Drugs

### BALSAMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copaiba, Para | lb. | .64 | — .70 |
| South American | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Fir, Canada | gal. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Oregon | gal. | .75 | — .85 |
| Peru | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.40 |
| Tolu | lb. | .39 | — .40 |

### BARKS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angostura | lb. | .24½— | .26 |
| Basswood Bark, pressed | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Blackberry, of Root | lb. | | — .05 |
| Bayberry | lb. | .06 | — .06½ |
| Blackhaw, of root | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| of Tree | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Buckthorn | lb. | .81 | — .82 |
| Calisaya | lb. | .17½— | .26 |
| Canella | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cascara Sagrada | lb. | .07 | — .10 |
| Cascarilla quills | lb. | .25 | — .25½ |
| Siftings | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Chestnut | lb. | | — .06 |
| Cinchona, red, quills | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Broken | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Yellow, "quills" | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Broken | lb. | .26 | — .26½ |
| Loxa, pale, bs. | lb. | .24½— | .25 |
| Powdered, bxs. | lb. | .18 | — .18½ |
| Maracaibo, yellow, pow'd. | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Condurango | lb. | .25 | — .29 |
| Coto | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Cotton Root | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Cramp | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Dogwood, Jamaica | lb. | .06 | — .06½ |
| Elm, grinding | lb. | .17½— | .19½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Lemon Peel | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Mezereon | lb. | .34 | — .40 |
| Oak, red | lb. | .07½— | .09 |
| White | lb. | .03 | — .04 |
| Orange Peel, bitter | lb. | .03 | — .04 |
| Sweet | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Trieste | lb. | .09½— | .10 |
| Prickly Ash, Southern | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Northern | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Pomegranate | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| of Fruit | lb. | .29½— | .30 |
| Quebracho | lb. | .49½— | .50 |
| Sassafras, ordinary | lb. | .10 | — .14 |
| Select | lb. | .14½— | .15½ |
| Simaruba | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Soap, whole | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Cut | lb. | .15½— | .16 |
| Crushed | lb. | .09½— | .10 |
| Tonga | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Wahoo of Root | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| of Tree | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| Willow, Black | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| White | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| White Pine | lb. | .03½— | .04½ |
| White Poplar | lb. | .03½— | .04½ |
| Wild Cherry | lb. | .04½— | .07 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .03 | — .04 |

### BEANS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calabar | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| St. Ignatius | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .03½— | .04 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Para | lb. | .64 | — .68 |
| Surinam, | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Vanilla Bourbon | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.50 |
| Mexican, whole | lb. | 3.55 | — 4.70 |
| Cuts | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.90 |
| South American | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.45 |
| Tahiti, white label | lb. | | — |
| Green label | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.70 |

### BERRIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cubeb, ordinary | lb. | .42 | — .45 |
| XX | lb. | .47 | — .50 |
| Powdered | lb. | .44 | — .49 |
| Fish | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Horse Nettle, dry | lb. | | — .12½ |
| Juniper | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Laurel | lb. | .04½— | .05 |
| Poke | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Prickly, Ash | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| Saw Palmetto | lb. | .07½— | .09 |
| Sloe | lb. | .74 | — .75 |
| Sumac | lb. | | — .04 |

### FLOWERS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arnica | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Powdered | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Borage | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Calendula | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Chamomile, German | lb. | | — |
| Belgian | lb. | | — |
| Hungarian | lb. | .69 | — .70 |
| Roman | lb. | .33 | — .35 |
| Spanish | lb. | .53 | — .60 |
| Clover Tops | lb. | .13½— | .15 |
| Dogwood | lb. | | — .11 |
| Elder | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| Insect, open | lb. | | — |
| Closed | lb. | | — |
| Powd. Flowers and stems | lb. | .25½— | .27 |
| Powd. Flowers | lb. | .39 | — .45 |
| Kousso | lb. | | — |
| Lavender, ordinary | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Select | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| Linden, with leaves | lb. | .38 | — .39 |
| Malva | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| Mullein | lb. | | — |
| Orange | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Ox-Eye Daisy | lb. | | — .05½ |
| Patchouli | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Poppy, red | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Saffron, American | lb. | 1.34 | — 1.36 |
| Valencia | lb. | 11.00 | —11.25 |
| Tilia (see Linden) | | | |

### LEAVES AND HERBS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aconite, German | lb. | .08½— | .10 |
| Powdered | lb. | .10 | — .13 |
| Balmony | lb. | .06½— | .08 |
| Bay, true | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.02 |
| Belladonna | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.70 |
| Boneset, leaves and tops | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Broom Tops | lb. | .10 | — .15 |
| Cannabis Indica | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Catnip | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Buchu, short | lb. | 1.28 | — 1.32 |
| Long | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.33 |
| Chestnut | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Chiretta | lb. | .17½— | .19½ |
| Coca, Huanuco | lb. | | — |
| Truxillo | lb. | .35½— | .40 |
| Coltsfoot | lb. | .59 | — .60 |
| Conium | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Corn Silk | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Damiana | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Dandelion | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Deer Tongue | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Digitalis | lb. | .87 | — .90 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Euphorbia pilulifera | lb. | .39 | — .45 |
| Grindelia Robusta | lb. | .07¾— | .09 |
| Henbane, German | lb. | .80 | — 98 |
| Russian | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Lovage | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Henna | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Horehound | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Jaborandi | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Laurel | lb. | .05¾— | .06 |
| Life Everlasting | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Liverwort | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Matico | lb. | .34 | — .35 |
| Marjoram, German | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| French | lb. | .13½— | .14 |
| Pennyroyal | lb. | .05 | — .05½ |
| Peppermint, American | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| German | lb. | .35 | — .39 |
| Pichi | lb. | .08½— | .10 |
| Prince's Pine | lb. | .07½— | .10 |
| Plantain | lb. | .11 | — .13 |
| Pulsatilla | lb. | 3.95 | — 5.00 |
| Queen of the Meadow | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Rose, red | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| Rosemary | lb. | .05½— | .06 |
| Rue | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Sage, stemless, Austrian | lb. | .50 | — .52 |
| Rubbed | lb. | .50 | — .51 |
| Grinding | lb. | .42 | — .43 |
| Greek | lb. | .10½— | .11 |
| Spanish | lb. | .10 | — .10½ |
| Savory | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Senna, Alexandria, whole | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Half leaf | lb. | .54 | — .58 |
| Siftings | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Tinnevelly | lb. | .19 | — .29 |
| Pods | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Squaw vine | lb. | .07½— | .10 |
| Skullcap | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Spearmint, American | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Stramonium | lb. | .25 | — .28 |
| Tansy | lb. | .07½— | .09½ |
| Thyme | lb. | .12½— | .13 |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .07 | — .07¾ |
| Water Pepper | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Witch Hazel | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Wintergreen | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Wormwood | lb. | .05½— | .06 |
| Yerba Santa | lb. | .07 | — .08 |

### ROOTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aconite, English | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.10 |
| German | lb. | .19½— | .21½ |
| Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Alkanet | lb. | .75 | — .78 |
| Althea, cut | lb. | .55 | — .58 |
| Whole | lb. | .50 | — .52 |
| Angelica, American | lb. | .14½— | .15 |
| German | lb. | .15 | — .19 |
| Arnica | lb. | | — |
| Arrowroot, Am. | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Bermuda | lb. | .48 | — .51 |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .06 | — .06¼ |
| Bamboo Brier | lb. | | — .05 |
| Bearsfoot | lb. | | — .05 |
| Belladonna, German | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.02 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.12 |
| Berberis, aq. | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Beth | lb. | | — .19 |
| Bitter | lb. | | — .18 |
| Blood | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Blueflag | lb. | .10½— | .12 |
| Bryonia | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| Burdock | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| American | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Calamus, bleached | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Unbleached | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Cohosh, black | lb. | .04 | — .04½ |
| Blue | lb. | .04¼— | .04¾ |
| Colchicum | lb. | 1.23 | — 1.25 |
| Colombo | lb. | .07½— | .08½ |
| Comfrey, crushed | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Culver's | lb. | .08½— | .10 |
| Dandelion, German | lb. | .29½— | .32 |
| American | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Doggrass | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Echinacea | lb. | .16½— | .17½ |
| Elecampane | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Galangal | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| Gelsemium | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Gentian | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Geranium | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Ginger, African | lb. | .11 | — .11¾ |
| Jamaica, unbleached | lb. | .19½— | .20 |
| Bleached | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Ginseng, wild, Southern | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Northwestern | lb. | 7.25 | — 7.50 |
| Eastern | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.25 |
| Cultivated | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Golden Seal | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 4.70 | — 4.80 |
| Cranesbill | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Powdered | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Goldthread (Coptis) | lb. | .35 | — .50 |
| Hellebore, white | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .38 |
| Black | lb. | .10½— | .11½ |
| Ipecac, Cartagena | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.20 | — 3.25 |
| Rio | lb. | | — |
| Jalap, whole | lb. | .08½— | .09 |
| Powdered | lb. | .13½— | .15 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .18 | — .19½ |
| Ladies' Slipper | lb. | .25 | — .30 |

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Licorice, Russian, cut | lb. | .52 | — .55 |
| Selected | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Lovage, Am. | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Manaca | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Mandrake | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Musk, Russian | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.05 |
| Orris, Florentine, bold | lb. | .14½ | — .16 |
| Verona | lb. | .11 | — .12 |
| Fingers | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Pareira Brava | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| Pellitory | lb. | .29½ | — .32 |
| Pink, true | lb. | .40 | — .47 |
| Pleurisy | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Poke | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Rhatany | lb. | .80 | — .81 |
| Rhubarb, Chinese | lb. | .80 | — .82 |
| High, dried | lb. | .21 | — .22 |
| Chips | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Sarsaparilla, Honduras | lb. | .39 | — .42 |
| Mexican | lb. | .11 | — .11½ |
| Senega, Northern | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Southern | lb. | .59 | — .60 |
| Serpentaria | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Skunk Cabbage | lb. | .10 | — .11½ |
| Snake, Canada, natural | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Stripped | lb. | .28 | — .31 |
| Spikenard | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| Squaw Vine | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Squill | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Stillingia | lb. | .05 | — .06 |
| Stone | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Turkey Corn | lb. | | — |
| Unicorn false (helonias) | lb. | .39 | — .41 |
| True (Aletris) | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| Valerian, Belgian | lb. | | — |
| English | lb. | .69 | — .71 |
| German | lb. | | — |
| Veratrum Viride | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Vervain | lb. | .15 | — .16½ |
| Yellow Dock | lb. | .06½ | — .07½ |
| Domestic | lb. | | — |
| Yellow Parilla | lb. | | — .08 |

## SEEDS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Angelica | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Anise, Levant | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| Spanish | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Star | lb. | .25 | — .25½ |
| Annato | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Spanish | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |
| Canary, Spanish | lb. | | — .06 |
| Dutch | lb. | .06 | — .06½ |
| Smyrna | lb. | | — |
| South American | lb. | .05¼ | — .05½ |
| Caraway | lb. | .16 | — .16½ |
| Cardamoms, bleached | lb. | .85 | — 1.30 |
| Ceylon, green | lb. | .55 | — .55½ |
| Decorticated | lb. | | — |
| Celery | lb. | .33 | — .34 |
| Colchicum | lb. | 1.02 | — 1.05 |
| Conium | lb. | .09½ | — .14½ |
| Coriander, natural | lb. | .05¾ | — .06 |
| Bleached, domestic | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| Cumin, Malta | lb. | | — |
| Levant | lb. | | — |
| Mogador | lb. | | — |
| Morocco | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Dill | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Fennel, German, large | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Italian | lb. | .15 | — .15¼ |
| Roumanian, small | lb. | .17½ | — .18 |
| French | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Flax, whole | bbl. | 8.40 | — 8.50 |
| Ground | lb. | .04¾ | — .05½ |
| Foenugreek | lb. | .03⅞ | — .04⅛ |
| Domestic | lb. | .03¾ | — .04 |
| Hemp, Manchurian | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| Russian | lb. | .04½ | — .04¾ |
| Henbane | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Job's Tears, white | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Larkspur | lb. | .24 | — .25 |
| Lobelia | lb. | .21 | — .24 |
| Millet, natural | lb. | .03½ | — .03¾ |
| Hulled | lb. | .06½ | — .06¾ |
| Mustard, Bari, Brown | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| California, brown | lb. | .14½ | — .15½ |
| Sicily, brown | lb. | .14¾ | — .15 |
| Dutch | lb. | .18¾ | — .18½ |
| English, yellow | lb. | .18¾ | — .18¾ |
| German, yellow | lb. | Nominal | |
| Bombay | lb. | .11½ | — .12 |
| Parsley | lb. | .20½ | — .22 |
| Poppy, Dutch | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Turkish | lb. | .29 | — .31 |
| Pumpkin | lb. | .10½ | — .11½ |
| Quince, select | lb. | .80 | — .81 |
| Rape | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Sabadilla (whole) | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Stavesacre | lb. | | — |
| Stramonium | lb. | .09½ | — .12 |
| Strophanthus, Hispidus | lb. | | — |
| Kombe | lb. | | — |
| Sunflower, large | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Small | lb. | .05¼ | — .05½ |
| Turmeric, Aleppy | lb. | | — |
| Madras | lb. | | — |
| Worm, American | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| Levant | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |

## GUMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aloes, Barbadoes | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Cape | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Curacao, cases | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Socotrine | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Arabic, firsts | lb. | .30 | — .36 |
| Seconds | lb. | .27 | — .29 |
| Sorts, white | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Granulated | lb. | .27 | — .28 |
| Ammoniac, tears | lb. | .29½ | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. | lb. | .90 | — .97 |
| Powdered, U.S.P. | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.70 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .31 | — .36 |
| Catechu | lb. | | — |
| Chicle, Mexican | lb. | .64 | — .70 |
| Euphorbium | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Galbanum | lb. | .64 | — .70 |
| Gamboge | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| Guaiac | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Kino | lb. | .39 | — .44 |
| Mastic | lb. | .46 | — .47 |
| Myrrh, select | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Sorts | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Siftings | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Olibanum, siftings | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Sorts | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Tears | lb. | .12 | — .17 |
| Sandarac | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| Senegal, picked | lb. | .19 | — .22 |
| Sorts | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Spruce | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Thus | lb. | 8.00 | — 8.25 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo, first | lb. | 2.70 | — 2.75 |
| Seconds | lb. | 2.15 | — 2.20 |
| Thirds | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| Turkey, firsts | lb. | Nominal | |
| Seconds | lb. | Nominal | |
| Thirds | lb. | Nominal | |

## WAXES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bayberry | lb. | .22½ | — .24½ |
| Bees, white | lb. | .46 | — .50 |
| Yellow, crude | lb. | .32 | — .33 |
| Refined | lb. | .36 | — .38 |
| Candelilla | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Carnauba, Flor | lb. | .44 | — .46 |
| No. 1 | lb. | .39 | — .42 |
| No. 2 | lb. | .30 | — .36 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Ceresin, yellow | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| White | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Japan | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Montan, crude | lb. | | — |
| Bleached | lb. | | — |
| Ozokerite, crude, brown | lb. | .28 | — .39 |
| Green | lb. | | — |
| Refined, white | lb. | | — |
| Refined, yellow | lb. | | — |
| Paraffin, refined, domestic | lb. | .05 | — .08 |
| Foreign | lb. | | — |

## Heavy Chemicals

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alkali, 48%, bgs., works | 100 lbs. | | — |
| Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works, 48 p.c. b. | 100 lbs. | 4.12 | — 4.50 |
| Alum, ammonia, ground | 100 lbs. | 4.50 | — 4.55 |
| Lump | 100 lbs. | 4.25 | — 4.45 |
| Powdered | 100 lbs. | 5.70 | —10.00 |
| Potash, ground | 100 lbs. | 5.10 | — 5.35 |
| Lump | 100 lbs. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Powdered | 100 lbs. | | — 7.50 |
| Soda, Ground | 100 lbs. | | — 6.37 |
| Alumina, Sulph., low | 100 lbs. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| High grade | 100 lbs. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Ammonia, Anhydrous | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car | lb. | .04¾ | — .05 |
| 20 deg., carboys | lb. | .03¼ | — .03½ |
| 18 deg., carboys | lb. | .02¾ | — .03 |
| 16 deg., carboys | lb. | .02¼ | — .02½ |
| Sal Ammoniac, gray | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| Granulated, white | lb. | .08½ | — .09½ |
| Lump | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| Sulphate, foreign | 100 lbs. | | — 3.75 |
| Domestic | 100 lbs. | | — 3.75 |
| Barium, chloride | 100 lbs. | 5.00 | — 6.50 |
| Barytes, floated, cream | ton | 19.00 | —28.00 |
| Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c. | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Calcium Acetate, crude | 100 lbs. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Carbide | 100 lbs. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| Carbonate | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| Chloride, solid | ton | | —11.78 |
| Granulated | ton | | —14.78 |
| Sulphate | 100 lbs. | 17.00 | —20.00 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Copperas, f.o.b. works | 100 lbs. | .75 | — 1.00 |
| Copper Carbonate | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Subacetate (Verdigris) | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| Sulphate | 100 lbs. | 20.00 | —21.00 |
| Fusel Oil, crude | gal. | 3.45 | — 3.70 |
| Refined | gal. | 5.25 | — 5.75 |
| Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. | lb. | .03 | — .03½ |
| 48 p.c., in carboys | lb. | .06 | — .06½ |
| 52 p.c., in carboys | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| Lead, Acetate, brown sugar | lb. | .11¾ | — .12 |
| White cryst. | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Broken Cakes | lb. | .12⅞ | — .13¼ |
| Granulated | lb. | .13½ | — .14 |
| Powdered | lb. | .13⅞ | — .14¼ |
| Arsenate | lb. | .08 | — .08½ |
| Nitrate | lb. | .16½ | — .17 |
| Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pdl. | lb. | | — .07¼ |
| Red, American | lb. | | — .07¾ |
| Foreign | lb. | .09 | — .09½ |
| White, Basic Carb., Amer., dry | lb. | | — .07 |
| in Oil, 100 lbs. or over | lb. | | — .08 |
| English | lb. | .11½ | — .12 |
| White, Basic Sulphate | lb. | | — .06¾ |
| Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys | lb. | .02½ | — .03 |
| 20 deg. carboys | lb. | .02¾ | — .03¼ |
| 22 deg. carboys | lb. | .03 | — .03½ |
| Nitric acid, 36 deg., carboys | lb. | .06¼ | — .07 |
| 38 deg., carboys | lb. | .06¼ | — .07¼ |
| 40 deg., carboys | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |
| 42 deg., carboys | lb. | .08½ | — .09 |
| Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb. | lb. | .06 | — .06¼ |
| 38 deg., carboys | lb. | .06½ | — .07 |
| 40 deg., carboys | lb. | .06¼ | — .07¼ |
| 42 deg., carboys | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Plaster of Paris | bbl. | 1.35 | — 2.00 |
| True Dental | bbl. | | — 2.25 |
| Potash, Bichromate | lb. | .72 | — .74 |
| Carbonate, calc | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Caustic | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Chlorate, cryst. | lb. | .75 | — .76 |
| Powdered | lb. | .65 | — .66 |
| Muriate, basis 80 p.c. | per ton | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Prussiate, red | lb. | 5.25 | — 6.00 |
| Yellow | lb. | 1.80 | — 1.85 |
| Saltpetre, crude | lb. | | — |
| Refined | lb. | .35 | — .37 |
| Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots | 100 lbs. | 3.90 | — 4.00 |
| in bbls. | 100 lbs. | | — |
| Bichromate | lb. | .60 | — .62 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | .74 | — 1.30 |
| Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. | 100 lbs. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums | 100 lbs. | 6.35 | — 6.40 |
| Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs. | | 6.35 | — 6.40 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .17 | — .19 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .34 | — .35 |
| Cyanide, bulk | lb. | | — .40 |
| Hyposulphate, bbls | 100 lbs. | 2.70 | — 2.90 |
| Kegs | 100 lbs. | 2.85 | — 3.00 |
| Prussiate | lb. | 1.26 | — 1.29 |
| Silicate | lb. | .02 | — .02½ |
| Cryst. | lb. | | — |
| Sulphate, Glauber's salt | 100 lbs. | .75 | — .92 |
| Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals. | lb. | .02 | — .02½ |
| 60 p.c. | lb. | .04½ | — .05½ |
| Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals. | lb. | | — |
| 60 deg. | per 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| Sulphuric acid | | | — |
| 60 deg. | lb. | .02 | — .02¾ |
| 66 deg., carboys | per 100 lbs. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Battery Acid, car's | per 100 lbs. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Oleum | 100 lbs. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |

## Dyestuffs

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Albumen, Egg | lb. | .80 | — .84 |
| Blood | lb. | .29 | — .34 |
| Alumina, Chloride | lb. | | — 4.00 |
| Alizarine | lb. | | — |
| Aniline Oil, in drums | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |

# Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-*Cont.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salts | lb. | | — |
| Annatto, fine | lb. | .44 | — .60 |
| Seed | lb. | .16½ | — .17½ |
| Antimony Salt, 75 p.c. | lb. | | — |
| 65 p.c. | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| 47 p.c. | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Camwood | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| Carmine, No. 40 | lb. | 4.50 | — 6.00 |
| Cochineal | lb. | .62 | — .64 |
| Powdered | lb. | .64 | — .65 |
| Cudbear, French | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .42 | — .60 |
| English | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cutch, bales | lb. | .13 | — .20 |
| Boxes | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Divi-divi | ton | 54.00 | —56.00 |
| Flavine | lb. | .59 | — .80 |
| Eosine | lb. | 9.00 | —10.50 |
| Fustic stick | ton | 25.00 | —30.00 |
| Young, root | ton | 45.00 | —46.00 |
| Gambier, Spot | lb. | .14 | — .17 |
| Hypernic Wood, Chipped | lb. | .10 | — .13 |
| Indigo, Bengal | lb. | 3.45 | — 4.00 |
| Guatemala | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Kurpahs | lb. | | — |
| Madras | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Synthetic (J) | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.85 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.36 | — 1.38 |
| Iron Nitrate, commercial | lb. | .02¾ | — .03 |
| True | lb. | .04¾ | — .06 |
| Logwood, stick | ton | | — |
| Roots | ton | | — |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Myrobalans | ton | 56.00 | —60.00 |
| Nigrosin | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Nutgalls, blue Aleppo | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Chinese | lb. | .34 | — .49 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | | — |
| Quercitron | ton | 35.00 | —44.00 |
| Soluble Oil, 50 p.c. | lb. | .08 | — .11 |
| 75-85 p.c. | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Soluble, Blue | lb. | 1.90 | — 1.95 |
| Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 28 p.c. | | | |
| Tannic Acid | ton | 69.00 | —80.00 |
| Turmeric, Madras | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Aleppy | lb. | .11½ | — .12 |
| Pubna | lb. | | — |
| China | lb. | .09 | — .11 |
| Turkey Red Oil | lb. | .14½ | — .20 |
| Zinc Dust, prime heavy | lb. | .33 | — .37 |

## CHIPPED DYEWOODS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barwood | lb. | Nominal | |
| Camwood | lb. | Nominal | |
| Fustic | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| Hypernic | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Logwood | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Red Saunders | lb. | .11 | — .14 |

## EXTRACTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Archil, double | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Concentrated | lb. | .45 | — .46 |
| Barberry, French | lb. | .35 | — .38 |
| Cutch, Catechu, dye | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Borneo | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Extract | lb. | | — .15 |
| Caustic | lb. | | — .35 |
| Gall | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Hematine Extract— | | | |
| Contracts | lb. | | — .65 |
| Spot lots | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Hemlock | lb. | .05¾ | — .06 |
| Indigo | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Logwood, 51 deg.— | | | |
| Contracts | lb. | | — .60 |
| Spot lots | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Mangrove | lb. | | — .15 |
| Oak | lb. | | — |
| Osage Orange— | | | |
| Powdered | lb. | | — .50 |
| Paste | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Palmetto | lb. | | — |
| Persian Berry | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Quebracho, solid | lb. | .13½ | — .16 |
| 51 deg. | lb. | .10½ | — .11 |
| 42 deg. | lb. | .08½ | — .09½ |
| Quercitron (bark)— | | | |
| Orange | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Yellow | lb. | | — .25 |
| Sumac | lb. | .13 | — .17 |

## Oils

### ANIMAL AND FISH

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cod, Newfoundland | gal. | .61 | — .62 |
| Domestic, prime | gal. | .59 | — .61 |
| Cod Liver, Newfoundland | bbl. | 105.00 | —110.00 |
| Norwegian | lb. | 115.00 | —150.00 |
| Degras, American | lb. | .06½ | — .07½ |
| English | lb. | .07 | — .08½ |
| French | lb | | — |
| German | lb. | | — |
| Neutral | lb. | | — |
| Herring | gal. | | — |
| Horse | lb. | .09½ | — .10 |
| Lard, prime, winter | gal. | .93 | — .95 |
| Off Prime | gal. | .81 | — .83 |
| Extra No. 1 | gal. | .77 | — .79 |
| No. 1 | gal. | .75 | — .76 |
| No. 2 | gal. | .73 | — .74 |
| Menhaden, Northr. crude | gal. | | — |
| South, crude | lb. | | — |
| Brown, strained | gal. | .58 | — .59 |
| Light, strained | gal. | .56 | — .58 |
| Yellow, bl'chd, winter | gal. | .59 | — .62 |
| White, bleached, winter | gal. | .60 | — .63 |
| Neatsfoot, 20 deg. | gal. | .97 | — .98 |
| 30 deg., cold test | gal. | .92 | — .93 |
| 40 deg., cold test | gal. | .85 | — .87 |
| Prime | gal. | .79 | — .80 |
| Dark | gal. | .73 | — .74 |
| Oleo Oil | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Porpoise, body | gal. | | — |
| Jaw | gal. | | — |
| Red (Crude Oleic Acid) | lb. | .07 | — .07½ |
| Saponified | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| Seal, white | gal. | | — |
| Sod Oil | lb. | .07½ | — 08 |
| Sperm, bleached, winter | | | |
| 38 deg., cold test | gal. | .75 | — .76 |
| 45 deg., cold test | gal. | .73 | — .74 |
| Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test | gal. | .72 | — .73 |
| Stearic, single pressed | lb. | .13 | — .13½ |
| Double pressed | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Triple pressed | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Tallow, acidless | gal. | .82 | — .83 |
| Prime | gal. | .80 | — .81 |
| Whale, natural winter | gal. | .57 | — .58 |
| Bleached | gal. | .59 | — .60 |
| Extra bleached, winter | gal. | .61 | — .62 |
| Copra | lb. | .14 | — .14½ |

### VEGETABLE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Castor, No. 1, bbls. | lb. | .20 | — .29 |
| Cases | lb. | .20 | — .28 |
| No. 3 | lb. | .19 | — .27 |
| Chaulmoogra | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Cocoanut Oil, Cochin | lb. | .17½ | — .18 |
| Ceylon | lb. | .14½ | — .15 |
| Corn, refined | 100-lbs. | 10.75 | —10.80 |
| Cottonseed, prime, yel. | lb. | .10¾ | — .10½ |
| Summer, white | lb. | .10½ | — .11½ |
| Winter | lb. | .10½ | — .11½ |
| Crude, f.o.b. mills | gal. | | — .70 |
| Linseed, raw, car lots | gal. | | — .78 |
| 5 bbl. lots | gal. | | — .79 |
| Boiled, 5 bbl. lots | gal. | | — .80 |
| Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal. | | | — .81 |
| Mustard | gal. | 1.09 | — 1.11 |
| Olive, denatured | gal. | .94 | — .95 |
| Foots | lb. | .12 | — .12½ |
| U.S.P. | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.35 |
| Malaga, yellow | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.15 |
| Palm, Lagos | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Commercial | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Prime, red | lb. | .15 | — .16 |
| Palm, kernel | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| Peanut Oil | gal. | .74 | — .75 |
| Pine Oil, white | lb. | .80 | — .84 |
| Yellow | lb. | .75 | — .76 |
| Poppy | lb. | | — |
| Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in bbls. | gal. | | — |
| Blown | gal. | | — |
| Refined | gal. | | — |
| Resin Oil, first rect | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| Second | gal. | .39 | — .40 |
| Third | lb. | .49 | — .50 |
| Sesame | lb. | 1.09 | — 1.10 |
| Soya Bean, English | lb. | .09 | — .09¼ |
| Manchurian | lb. | .09 | — .09¼ |
| Tar Oil, gen. dist. | gal. | .35 | — .40 |
| Commercial | lb. | .25 | — .30 |

### MINERAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test | gal. | .12½ | — .13 |
| 29 gravity, 15 cold test | gal. | .13 | — .14 |
| Summer | gal. | .12 | — .13 |
| Cylinder, light filtered | gal. | .20 | — .25 |
| Dark, filtered | gal. | .19 | — .20 |
| Extra cold test | gal. | .26 | — .29 |
| Dark steam refined | gal. | .14 | — .16 |
| Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav. | gal. | .25 | — .27 |
| Neutral, filtered lemon, Gravity | gal. | .20 | — .21 |
| Gravity | gal. | .33 | — .34 |
| Paraffin, high viscosity | gal. | .26 | — .27 |
| 903@907 sp. gr. | gal. | .16 | — .17 |
| Red Paraffin | gal. | .14 | — .15 |
| Spindle, No. 1, filtered | gal. | .18 | — .19 |
| No. 2 | gal. | .16 | — .17 |
| No. 3 | gal. | .15 | — .16 |
| No. 4 | gal. | .13 | — .14 |

## Miscellaneous

### NAVAL STORES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spirits Turpentine | gal. | .53 | — .53½ |
| Pitch, prime | 200-lb. bbls. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Tar, pure | 50-gal. bbls. | 5.50 | — 5.75 |
| Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls. | | 5.35 | — 5.40 |

### SHELLAC

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. C. | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Diamond "I" | lb. | .29 | — .30 |
| V. S. O. | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Fine orange | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Second orange | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| T. N. | lb. | .23 | — .24 |
| A. C. Garnet | lb. | .22 | — .23 |
| Button Lac | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Regular, bleached | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Bone, Dry | lb. | .30 | — .31 |

### SPICES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cassia, Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Canton, rolls | lb. | .17½ | — .18 |
| Saigon, rolls | lb. | .60 | — .61 |
| Capsicum, Japan | lb. | .17 | — .18 |
| Bombay | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Cassia Buds | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Chillies, Japan | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Mombassa | lb. | .40 | — .41 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .21 | — .23 |
| Cloves, Amboyna | lb. | .25 | — .26 |
| Penang | lb. | .35 | — .36 |
| Zanzibar | lb. | .17½ | — .17¾ |
| Ginger, Jamaica | lb. | .18 | — .19 |
| Ginger, grinding | lb. | .15½ | — .16 |
| African | lb. | .11 | — .11¾ |
| Cochin | lb. | .11¾ | — .13 |
| Japan | lb. | .09½ | — .09¾ |
| Mace, Banda | lb. | | — .68 |
| Batavia, No. 1 | lb. | | — .61 |
| Nutmegs, 110s | lb. | .30 | — .31 |
| Paprika, Spanish | lb. | .19 | — .20 |
| Hungarian | lb. | | — .30 |
| Pepper, black, Sing. | lb. | .19¼ | — .19½ |
| White | lb. | .24¼ | — .24½ |
| Pimento | lb. | .05½ | — .06½ |

### OIL, CAKE AND MEAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills, Texas | short ton | | — |
| Mills, New Orleans | | | — |
| Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta | | 30.00 | —31.00 |
| Montgomery | | | — |
| New Orleans | | 30.50 | —32.50 |
| Corn Cake, | short ton | | —28.50 |
| Meal | | | —30.60 |
| Linseed Cake | short ton | 30.00 | —32.00 |
| Meal | | 35.00 | —36.00 |

### SALT PRODUCTS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Salt, ordinary, Empire City, 280-lb. bbls | | | — 2.13 |
| Fine | 200-lb. sacks | | — 1.34 |
| Turk's Island— | | | |
| Coarse | 140-lb. bags | | — .84 |
| Mineral | 20-lb. bags | | — 1.80 |
| Coarse, ground | 200-lb. bags | | — 1.10 |
| Rock, lump | 200-lb. bags | | — 1.45 |
| Salt Cake, bulk | lb. | .55 | — .60 |

### MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Centrifugals— | | | |
| Prime | gal. | .37 | — .40 |
| Open kettle | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| Blackstrap | gal. | .17½ | — .19½ |
| Sugar Syrup, common | gal. | .17½ | — .19½ |
| Medium | lb. | .20 | — .21 |
| Fancy | lb. | .26 | — .27 |
| Honey— | | | |
| Clear Comb, fancy | lb. | .13 | — .14 |
| Clover, lower grades | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Extracted | lb. | .07 | — .08 |
| Buckwheat ext. | lb. | .06 | — .07 |
| Syrup, Corn, 42 deg. | lb. | 2.21 | —2.22 |

### COCOA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caracas | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Bahia | lb. | .15½ | — .16½ |
| Cuban | lb. | .16 | — .16¼ |
| Trinidad | lb. | .15½ | — .16½ |
| Haiti | lb. | .14 | — .15 |
| Maracaibo | lb. | .20 | — .21 |

### REFINED SUGAR (Prices in Barrels)

| | Amer. | Nat. | Ar-bu'le | Fed-eral | War-ner |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Powdered | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.10 | 7.00 |
| XXXX | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.05 | 7.15 | 7.05 |
| Confectioners' A | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | .... | 6.80 |
| Standard gran. | 6.95 | 6.95 | 6.95 | 7.05 | 6.95 |
| Fine gran. | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.90 | 7.00 | 6.90 |

# Fuller-Morrison Comyany to Erect a New Building

**Chicago Drug Jobbing Concern Emphasizes its Faith in the Future by Taking Long Lease on Property to Cost About $250,000.**

CHICAGO, ILL., March 21—Drug and real estate circles were greatly interested this week by the announcement that a deal had been closed for the construction of a new building to be occupied by the offices and warehouse of the Fuller-Morrisson Company, the leading and successor to two of the pioneer wholesale drug houses of Chicago.

Land owned by the McKay family west of the Chicago river has been secured through Frederick T. Hoyt, who conducted the negotiations between the Fuller-Morrisson Company and James R. McKay. The agreement made calls for the erection of a six-story business block at the northwest corner of Clinton and West Randolph streets. The lot, now vacant, fronts 154 feet on Clinton street and 151 feet on Randolph, and is about three city blocks from the present location of the Fuller-Morrisson Company's store. The site is west of the river and this is one instance showing the movement of large business houses to the near west side, where land values are comparatively low.

The Fuller-Morrisson Company has taken a lease of the proposed building for twenty-five years and three months from February 1, 1917, on a basis of 5 and 8 per cent, which is equivalent to an annual rental of $26,500, or a total for the entire period of the lease of $669,125.

The building will cost, according to present plans, between $200,000 and $250,000. Huehl, Schmid & Holmes are the architects and are now at work on the plans. The ground area to be occupied by the structure is to be 22,600 square feet and the floor space is estimated at about 160,000 square feet in the clear, or not including "half decks" that may be added.

After making a thorough study of the up-to-date buildings of the wholesale merchants and department stores in Chicago and their systems of operating and distributing merchandise, James W. Morrisson, president, and William Buss, one of the directors of the Fuller-Morrisson Company, made a recent journey East with a similar end in view. They visited stores and warehouses handling large quantities of goods in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Albany and several cities and returned to Chicago this week, satisfied with the work accomplished in securing ideas.

Speaking of the prospective new building, Mr. Morrisson said to-day:

"It is true that we have just concluded an agreement to have built for us a building on the corner of Randolph and Clinton streets. This building will be completed by about February 1, 1917, and we shall move from our present location some time between that date and May 1 of that year, when our lease on our present property expires.

"This change has been made necessary by the growth of our business since the consolidation (January 1, 1915). It reflects our faith in the future of the wholesale drug business, as this lease is, as has been stated in the daily press, for a period of twenty-five years and three months. We do believe in the future of this business. We think that the wholesale druggist is a necessary link in the chain of distribution of the merchandise we handle. We believe that distribution from the manufacturer through the wholesaler is now, and, if the wholesaler is alive to his responsibilities always will be the cheapest method by which the manufacturer can get his goods to the retailer.

"We realize that in order that this may be so, it is necessary that the wholesaler conduct his business with the greatest possible efficiency and economy.

"For that reason before making this lease we made a very thorough study of our own business and of distribution in general; and we believe we have in our new location a ground area and a total building area that will enable us to distribute most economically and most efficiently."

# England Has Granted Many Permits to Release Goods

**Work of the Foreign Trade Adviser at Washington Nearly Completed—Very Few Requests Have Been Turned Down by Great Britain.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21—The work of the Foreign Trade Adviser's Office with respect to the carrying on of informal negotiations with the British Government to secure the release of German and Austrian goods bought and paid or contracted for with legal obligation for payment by American importers, is fast nearing an end, for these duties since Dr. Charles A. Holder assumed charge of the office have been pushed to completion.

Up to the time Dr. Holder came to Washington as Foreign Trade Adviser of the State Department but a few permits were issued but in all, and mainly through his unceasing activity, fully 85 per cent of all applications made by American importers have been favorably considered by the British Foreign Office. The number of rejections has been surprisingly small, and there is every reason to believe that some of the latter will be reconsidered by Great Britain and that the importers will soon secure their merchandise.

In addition to these applications which may in a way be considered clear of the slate, there are something less than two hundred other applications still pending in the British Foreign Office or passing to and fro between the Office of the Foreign Trade Adviser and the offices of the importers for the purpose of securing additional evidence and strengthening the claims.

**No Permits to Be Cancelled**

England apparently has no intention of cancelling the permits already granted unless some evidence of fraud is produced, or where the importers take no steps to secure the transportation of the goods so covered. There are apparently some merchants who do not seem satisfied with the success they have already attained in getting permission to bring out so-called enemy goods, and are trying to "slip one over" to get out more goods.

Some of the importers visiting Washington, while maintaining that England has not the right to impose restrictons on our trade in any way, declare that inasmuch as we have had to suffer such indignities as these, the British Government has been very fair in her dealings with our representatives. In the main, the rejections that have occurred have been with respect to applications where it was plainly to be seen that payment for the goods had not been made, no legal obligation for payment was present, or where fraud in the production of evidence existed, and the papers offered in many instances have not been free from the latter. Rejection has also occurred where the applicants were known to be the agents of German firms, or branches of such, and where they have been citizens of Germany or Austria.

Cases have also come to light where, because of an inability to procure goods as originally ordered, the importers in question have sought to substitute other merchandise.

Taken in all, it is declared by importers and attorneys and representatives of the importing interests, and the impression is obtained at the State Department, that very few cases that have really met with the requirements laid down by the officials of the British Government have been turned down. They concede the fairness also of the attitude taken by Great Britain that legal obligation for payment ceases where, because of an alleged increase in the cost of raw materials, the German or Austrian manufacturers seek to exact an additional price for merchandise for which contract was apparently entered into at a stated price, and thus is justified in canceling a permit already issued. It is pointed out that the British Government only made concessions so that American importers would not lose any money, and these concessions were made by the British Foreign Office in face of no little objection on the part of the people of the country, and of some of the members of Parliament who have declared that the trade of Germany and Austria should be cut off completely.

# Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

**NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market**

**NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acacia, select, white | lb. | .55 | — .66 |
| 1st select powdered | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Seconds | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Fine granulated 1st | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Sorts | lb. | .36 | — .38 |
| Sorts, sifted | lb. | .38 | — .40 |
| Acetanilid | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.25 |
| Acetone, Pure C.P., med. | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Technical | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Sulphite, 16-oz. cans incl. | ea. | 3.50 | — 3.75 |
| 2-oz. | ea. | | — 1.40 |
| Acetozone, P., D. & Co. | oz. | | — 5.25 |
| Acetphenetidin, U. S. P. | lb. | 24.00 | —26.00 |
| Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1.040) | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| U. S. P., 36 p.c. | lb. | .18 | — .24 |
| C. P. Glacial, 99½% | lb. | .58 | — .65 |
| Benzoic, Eng., true | oz. | .40 | — .60 |
| From Toluol | lb. | 5.75 | — 6.00 |
| Boracic, cryst. | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Impalp | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Butyric, 100 p.c. | lb. | | — 2.70 |
| Cacodylic | oz. | | — 2.00 |
| Camphoric | lb. | 4.45 | — 4.75 |
| Carbolic, cryst., bulk | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| 10 and 15-lb. cans | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.50 |
| Crystals, 1-lb. bottles | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| Crude, 10-95 p.c. | gal. | .40 | — .90 |
| Chloracetic, 1-oz. v. | oz. | .35 | — .40 |
| Chromic, 1-oz. v. | oz. | .14 | — .15 |
| 1-lb. | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| C. P. | oz. | | — .25 |
| Chrysophanic, true, v. | oz | .40 | — .50 |
| Cinnamic, pure | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Cinnamic, synthetic, v. | oz. | .26 | — .35 |
| Natural, 1-oz. v. | oz. | | — .30 |
| Citric, cryst. (kegs) | lb. | .71 | — .72 |
| Less than keg | lb. | .80 | — .82 |
| Granulated | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot. | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| | oz. | | — .19 |
| Gallic | oz. | .15 | — .17 |
| ¼, ½ 1-lb. cartons | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.60 |
| Glycerophosphoric | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Hippuric | oz. | | — |
| Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.150 | oz. | .35 | — .50 |
| Sealed Tube | oz. | .50 | — .52 |
| Hydrobrom, conc., v. | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Dil., U.S.P, oz. v. incl. | oz. | .10 | — .15 |
| | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P. | oz. | .10 | — .12 |
| Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch., bot | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.50 |
| 52 p. c., ceres. bt. | lb. | | — .70 |
| Hypophosphoreus, sol., 30 per cent. | oz. | | — .12 |
| U. S. P., 10 p.c. | oz. | .06 | — .08 |
| Iodic | oz. | | — .90 |
| Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v. | oz. | .14 | — .22 |
| | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.60 |
| Dilute | oz. | .05 | — .07 |
| Molybdic, C.P. | lb. | 7.00 | —11.50 |
| Muriatic, com. 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½c.) | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| C. P. Hydrochloric | lb. | .10 | — .15 |
| Nitric, 36 deg carboy | lb. | | — .09½ |
| 36 deg., less | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| 38 deg., carboy | lb. | .10 | — .11 |
| 38 deg., less | lb. | .13 | — .19 |
| C.P., carboy | lb. | | — .12 |
| C. P., less | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Nitro-Muriatic | lb. | | — .25 |
| Oleic, purified | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Oxalic | lb. | .73 | — .80 |
| Powdered | lb. | .81 | — .90 |
| Palmitic, (Technical) | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Phosphomolybdic | oz. | .80 | — .85 |
| Phosphoric, diluted | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| U. S. P., 1880, 50 p.c. | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Syrup, 85 per cent. | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Glacial sticks | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Picric | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.90 |
| Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans | lb. | 2.30 | — 2.70 |
| 1-oz. v. | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Pyroligneous, purified | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Crude | gal. | .30 | — .40 |
| Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons | lb. | 4.40 | — 4.60 |
| Bulk | lb. | 4.35 | — 4.55 |
| From Gaultheria, oz. | v. | .35 | — .40 |
| Sulphuric, Aromatic | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) | lb. | | — .04½ |
| Less | lb. | .08 | — .09 |
| C. P. | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart. | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.35 |
| Medicinal | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.40 |
| Tartaric, cryst. | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Powdered | lb. | .67 | — .77 |
| Trichloracetic | oz. | .32 | — .37 |
| Valeric, 1-oz. v. | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Acidol | oz. | | — .60 |
| Acoin | oz. | | — 3.50 |
| Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b. | lb. | | — |
| Leaves, German | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Root, English | lb. | | — 1.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | | — 1.15 |
| Root, German | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Powdered | lb. | .70 | — .75 |
| Aconitine, Amorp, ½ oz. v. | ea. | | — 1.75 |
| Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v. | ea. | | — 1.00 |
| Cryst. 15 gr. v. | ea. | | — .80 |
| Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| Hydrous | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| (See also Lanoline) | | | |
| Adrenalin, 1 gr. v. | ea. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Adural (developer) 16oz. bottles incl. | ea. | | —10.00 |
| 1-oz. | ea. | | — .75 |
| Agar Agar | lb. | .55 | — .85 |
| Agaricin | oz. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each | lb. | | — 2.00 |
| 4-oz. | lb. | | — 2.40 |
| 2-oz. | ea. | | — .40 |
| Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. | lb. | | — 3.00 |
| 10-10-gramme tubes in box. | ea. | | — .75 |
| Airol | oz. | | — .70 |
| Alcohol, Absolute | gal. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. P., bbls. | gal. | 2.72 | — 2.75 |
| Less | | 2.75 | — 2.80 |
| Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls. | gal. | 2.70 | — 2.75 |
| Less | gal. | 2.73 | — 2.80 |
| Denatured, bls. & ½ bls. | gal. | .64 | — .78 |
| Methylic (Wood) bbls. | gal. | .75 | — .80 |
| Aldehyde, Commercial | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Alkanet Root | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Allspice, clean | lb. | .11 | — .15 |
| Almonds, Bitter, shelled | lb. | .43 | — .53 |
| Sweet Jordan | lb. | .43 | — .53 |
| Aloes, Barbadoes, true | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.30 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.45 |
| Cape | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Curacao, gourds | lb. | .40 | — .47 |
| Socotrine, True | lb. | .38 | — .43 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — .52 |
| Purified | lb. | .75 | — 1.00 |
| Aloin, 1 oz. v. | oz. | .08 | — .12 |
| Alphozone | oz. | 3.00 | — 4.00 |
| Althea Root, cut | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Alum, Ammonia, bbls. | lb. | .05¼ | — .06¼ |
| Dried, 1-lb. carton | lb. | .20 | — .28 |
| Ground, bbls. or less. | lb. | .06¼ | — .10 |
| Powdered, bbls. or less. | lb. | .07½ | — .16 |
| Chrome | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Potash, gran., pure | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Powdered, pure | lb. | .23 | — .26 |
| Sodic, Technical | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Aluminum Acetate | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| Metallic, powdered | oz. | .14 | — .18 |
| Sulphate, Com'l | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Cryst., C.P. | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Purified | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Alypin | oz. | | — 4.10 |
| Ambergris, Black | dr. | 2.50 | — 2.65 |
| Ambergris, Gray | dr. | 4.00 | — 6.00 |
| Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl. | | Nominal | |
| 1-oz. bottle incl. | oz. | .65 | — .75 |
| Ammonia Water, 16 deg. | lb. | .05 | — .07 |
| 20 deg. | lb. | .07 | — .09½ |
| 26 deg., Conc. | lb. | .09 | — .15 |
| Ammoniac, Gum, tears | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | | — .75 |
| Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. | oz. | .10 | — .14 |
| Benzoate | oz. | .36 | — .40 |
| From true Benzoic A. | oz. | .40 | — .44 |
| Bichromate, C.P. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| 1-lb. c.b. 9 | lb. | | — 1.30 |
| Bromide, 1-lb. bottles | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.25 |
| Carbonate, Jars | lb. | .19 | — .25 |
| Resubl. Cubes, 1-lb. bot. | lb. | .29 | — .36 |
| Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| Citrate, 1 oz. v. | oz. | .12 | — .15 |
| Fluoride | lb. | .50 | — .58 |
| Picrate | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95) | oz. | .15 | — .18 |
| Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15 | lb. | | — .30 |
| Iodide | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.55 |
| Molybdate | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Muriate | lb. | .18 | — .21 |
| Com'l Gran. | lb. | .10 | — .16 |
| C. P. Gran. | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Powdered | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Nitrate, cryst. | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Granulated | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Oxalate, 1-lb. bots. | lb. | .95 | — 1.10 |
| Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9. | lb. | | — 1.00 |
| 1 oz., c.v. 4. | oz. | | — .10 |
| Phosphate, 1-lb. bots. | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 2.90 | — 3.25 |
| Sulphate | lb. | .06 | — .16 |
| Pure, resub. | lb. | .25 | — .28 |
| Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9. | lb. | | — 2.00 |
| 1-oz., c.v. 4. | oz. | | — .22 |
| Amyl Acetate | gal. | 5.00 | — 5.25 |
| Technical | lb. | | — .70 |
| Anaesthesin | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Angelica Root, foreign | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Seed | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Anise Seed | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Star | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Angostura Bark | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Annato Seed | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles | ea. | | — .60 |
| Antifebrin | oz. | | — .17 |
| Antimony Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14 | lb. | | — .34 |
| (Sol'n Butter of Antimony) | | | |
| Needle | lb. | .47 | — .55 |
| Sulphurated (Kermis Mineral) | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.55 |
| Antipyrine | oz. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Apiol, liquid, green | oz. | | — .35 |
| Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ½ oz. v. | ea. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Crystals, ⅛ oz. v. | ea. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Areca Nuts | lb. | .18 | — .23 |
| Powdered | lb. | .23 | — .28 |
| Argyrol | oz. | | — 1.50 |
| Aristochin (Bayer) | oz. | | — 2.20 |
| Aristol, Bayer | oz. | | — 1.80 |
| Arnica Flowers | lb. | .85 | — 95 |
| Powdered | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Root | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Arrowroot, Amer. | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Bermuda, true | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Jamaica | lb. | | — |
| St. Vincent | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil boxes, 12 lb. | lb. | .34 | — .37 |
| Arsenic, Bromide, cryst. | oz. | .25 | — .35 |
| Iodide | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| White, pow'd com'l. | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Powdered, pure | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Yellow (Orpiment) | lb. | .18 | — .27 |
| Powdered, Medic. | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Asafetida, good fair | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Aspirin | oz. | | — .85 |
| 25 oz. lots | oz. | | — .80 |
| Atophan (S. & G.) | oz. | | — 1.40 |
| Atropine, 1 gram | | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Sulphate, 1 gram | | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Balm of Gilead Buds | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Balmony Leaves, Pressed | lb. | | — .28 |
| Balsam Fir, Canada | lb. | .90 | — .95 |
| Oregon | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Peru | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Tolu | lb. | .50 | — .53 |
| Barium Carb., prec., pure | lb. | 28 | — .30 |
| C. P. | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys. | lb. | | — .25 |
| Chloride, 1-lb. bots. | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Dioxide, Anhydrous | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| C. P., 1 lb. bots. | lb. | | — 1.00 |
| Nitrate, powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Pure, 1-lb. bots | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) | lb. | .07 | — 10 |
| Pure precip. | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Sulphate, for X-ray diag. | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| | oz. | | — .10 |
| Basswood Bark, Pressed | lb. | | — .24 |
| Bayberry Bark, select | lb. | 15 | — .19 |
| Bay Laurel Leaves | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. | gal. | 1.70 | — 1.75 |
| Less | gal. | 1.90 | — 2.15 |
| Beans, Calabar | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Tonka, Angostura | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |

# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Para** | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| **Surinam** | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Beans, St. Ignatius | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| **Vanilla, Mexican, long** | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| Short | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.50 |
| **Cuts** | lb. | 4.25 | — 4.75 |
| **Bourbon** | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.75 |
| **So. American** | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.75 |
| Tahiti | lb. | 1.70 | — 2.10 |
| **Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb** | | | — |
| German | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| **Root, German** | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.40 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | 2.35 | — 2.45 |
| Benzaldehyde | lb. | 8.00 | — 9.50 |
| **Benzine** | gal. | .30 | — .40 |
| Benzoin, Siam | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.25 |
| Sumatra | lb. | .55 | — .58 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .65 | — .68 |
| Benzonaphthol | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.20 |
| **Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v. ea.** | | | — |
| Sulphate, 1 oz. v. | oz. | | — 2.50 |
| Berberine Phosphate | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.50 |
| **Berberis Aquifolium** | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Beta Eucaine (S. & G.) | oz. | | — 3.50 |
| Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. | lb. | 4.35 | — 4.50 |
| | oz. | .30 | — .35 |
| Bismuth, Betanaph. | oz. | | — .35 |
| Bromide | oz. | | — .35 |
| Citrate and Ammonium | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.40 |
| Oleate, 50 p.c. | oz. | | — .50 |
| Salicylate, 65 p.c. | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| 40 p.c. | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Sub-benzoate | lb. | 4.95 | — 5.20 |
| Subcarbonate | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Subgallate | lb. | 3.60 | — 3.75 |
| Subiodide | lb. | 5.30 | — 5.55 |
| Subnitrate | lb. | 3.85 | — 4.00 |
| Tannate | oz. | .30 | — .35 |
| Valerate | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Blackhaw Bark | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Bloodroot | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Blue Mass (Blue Pill) | lb. | 1.82 | — 2.22 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.84 | — 2.24 |
| Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate). | | | |
| **Bone, Cuttlefish** | lb. | .40 | — .55 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| **Jeweler's** | lb. | .65 | — .90 |
| Boneset, Leaves and Tops | lb. | | — .20 |
| Borax, Refined | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| **Bromalin** | oz. | | — 1.25 |
| **Bromine** | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Bromoform | lb. | | — 8.50 |
| Broom Tops | lb. | .18 | — .30 |
| Brucine | oz. | | — 1.50 |
| Bryony Root | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| **Buchu Leaves, long** | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.65 |
| **Short** | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.55 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.65 |
| Buckthorn Bark | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 |
| **Buds, Balm of Gilead** | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| **Cassia** | lb. | .22 | — .28 |
| **Burdock Root, Crushed** | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| **Seed** | lb. | | — .34 |
| **Cacao Butter, bulk** | lb. | .47 | — .52 |
| **Baker's A and white** | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Dutch | lb. | .47 | — .52 |
| Huyler's 12-lb. box | lb. | .47 | — .55 |
| Cadmium Iodide | lb. | | — 5.75 |
| Bromide, 1-lb. c.b. 9 | lb. | | — 5.00 |
| 1-oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | | — .40 |
| Metal, sticks | lb. | | — 1.90 |
| Caffeine, pure | lb. | 14.00 | —15.50 |
| | oz. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| **Benzoate** | oz. | .75 | — .85 |
| **Bromide** | oz. | .75 | — .90 |
| Citrated | lb. | 8.50 | — 9.00 |
| **Hydrobrom., gr. eff** | lb. | .60 | — .75 |
| **Hydrochlor. (true salt)** | oz. | .70 | — .85 |
| **Sulphate, eighths** | oz. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| **Valerate** | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Calamine, Pink | lb. | .25 | — .32 |
| **Calamus Root, peeled** | lb. | .27 | — .32 |
| Powdered | lb. | .32 | — .36 |
| White, peeled and split | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Calcium Benzoate | oz. | | — .19 |
| **Bromide** | lb. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Chloride crude | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| **Fused** | lb. | .55 | — .75 |
| **Granulated** | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Formate | oz. | .12 | — .15 |
| **Glycerophosphate** | oz. | .15 | — .20 |
| **Hypophosphite** | lb. | .95 | — 1.05 |
| Iodide | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.90 |
| **Lactate** | oz. | .12 | — .16 |
| Lactophosphate Sol. | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.85 |
| **Permanganate** | oz. | .30 | — .40 |
| **Phosphate, Precip.** | lb. | .19 | — .40 |
| Sulphate, Precip., pure | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| **Sulphite** | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| **Sulphocarbolate** | oz. | .20 | — .25 |
| **Calendula Flowers** | lb. | .75 | — .90 |
| Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.) | | | |
| Camphor, refined | lb. | .48 | — .60 |
| ¼ lb. squares | lb. | .49 | — .62 |
| Powdered | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Japanese | lb. | .48 | — .60 |
| Monobromated | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| **Canary Seed, Sicily** | lb. | | — |
| Smyrna | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| **So. American** | lb. | .09 | — .10 |
| **Canella Bark, powdered** | lb. | .30 | — .34 |
| Cannabis Indica Herb | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| Cantharides, Russ., Sifted | lb. | 6.25 | — 6.75 |
| Powdered | lb. | 6.50 | — 7.00 |
| Chinese | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.00 |
| Capsicin | oz. | .65 | — .75 |
| Capsicum | lb. | .36 | — .40 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .40 | — .46 |
| Caraway | lb. | .22 | — .26 |
| Powdered | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Carbon Disulphide | lb. | .23 | — .30 |
| Tetrachloride | lb. | .24 | — .27 |
| Cardamom, Seed bleached | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.60 |
| Decorticated | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Carmine, No. 40 | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Cascara Amarga | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Cascara Sagrada Bark | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cascarilla Bark | lb. | .21 | — .25 |
| Cassia, China | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .22 | — .24 |
| Fistula | lb. | .20 | — .23 |
| Saigon, thin, select | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Powdered | lb. | .65 | — .80 |
| Catechu, Medicinal | lb. | .22 | — .28 |
| Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Celery Seed | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Ceresin, white | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Yellow | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cerium Oxalate | lb. | .70 | — .85 |
| Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags | lb. | .11 | — .14 |
| Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white | box | .50 | — .60 |
| Pink | box | .60 | — .70 |
| White, bbls. | lb. | .00¾ | — .04 |
| Chamomile Flowers, Hun | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Roman or Belgian | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P. | lb. | | — .45 |
| Willow, powdered | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Wood, Powdered | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Cherry Laurel Leaves | lb. | .40 | — .47 |
| Chicle | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Chinoidine | oz. | .12 | — .13 |
| Chinolin, pure | oz. | | — .45 |
| Chiretta | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Chloralamid, viais, 25 gm. | each | | — .80 |
| Chloral Hydrate, cryst | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.30 |
| Chloroform | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol. | oz. | .50 | — .60 |
| For Alcoholic Sol. | oz. | .50 | — .60 |
| Chrysarobin | oz. | .40 | — .50 |
| Cimicifugin | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. | lb. | .32 | — .36 |
| Red | lb. | .40 | — .44 |
| Yellow, Calisaya | lb. | .44 | — .47 |
| **Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure** | oz. | 1.09 | — 1.18 |
| **Salicylate** | oz. | 1.04 | — 1.13 |
| **Sulphate** | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| **Cinchonine, Sulphate** | oz. | .22 | — .30 |
| **Salicylate** | oz. | .44 | — .48 |
| Cinnabar | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.10 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | lb. | .33 | — .38 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle | lb. | | — |
| 3-oz. bottle | ea. | | — .30 |
| **Civet** | oz. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| **Cloves, Zanzibar** | lb. | .26 | — .28 |
| **Powdered, pure** | lb. | | — .33 |
| **Penang** | lb. | .42 | — .46 |
| Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) | lb. | .43 | — .48 |
| Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 5.50 | — 6.00 |
| Hydrochlor. crys., ozs. | oz. | 4.70 | — 4.85 |
| ⅛ oz. vials | oz. | 4.85 | — 5.00 |
| Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.) | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Coca Leaves, Huanuco | lb. | | — |
| Truxillo | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.) | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cochineal, Honduras | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Codeine | oz. | 9.00 | — 9.40 |
| Phosphate | oz. | 6.80 | — 7.30 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 7.20 | — 7.50 |
| Cohosh Root, black | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Blue | lb. | .14 | — .19 |
| Colchicum Root | lb. | 1.50 | — 2.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.60 | — 2.25 |
| Seed | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.45 |
| Collodion, U. S. P., 1900 | lb. | .49 | — .60 |
| Flexible | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| **Colocynth, select** | lb. | .45 | — .60 |
| Pulp | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Colombo Root | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Coltsfoot Leaves | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| **Comfrey Root, crushed** | lb. | .24 | — .26 |
| Condurango Bark, true | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Conium Leaves | lb. | .27 | — .32 |
| Seed | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Copaiba, S. A. | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Para | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Copper, Acetate, distilled | lb. | .50 | — .90 |
| **Ammoniated** | lb. | | — .50 |
| Carbonate | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Chloride, pure, cryst | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | | — .15 |
| 1-oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | | — .15 |
| **Iodide** | oz. | .46 | — .50 |
| Oleate, 10 p.c. | oz. | | — .22 |
| **Subacetate (Verdigris)** | lb. | .42 | — .43 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Sulphate (Blue Vit.) | lb. | .28 | — .30 |
| Barrels | lb. | .23 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| **Copperas** | 100 lbs. | 1.00 | — 1.12 |
| Coriander | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride) | | | |
| Coto Bark | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| **Cotoin, true, ⅛ oz. v.** | oz. | | —27.00 |
| **Cotton Root Bark** | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Couch Grass (Doggrass) | | | |
| **Cramp Bark** | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Coumarin | oz. | .68 | — .75 |
| **Cranesbill** | lb. | .24 | — .29 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Cream Tartar, powdered | lb. | .44 | — .51 |
| Creosote, Beechwood | lb. | 14.00 | —14.50 |
| Carbonate | oz. | .90 | — 1.05 |
| Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) | oz. | .35 | — .38 |
| Cubeb Berries, sifted | lb. | .62 | — .70 |
| Powdered | lb. | .70 | — .78 |
| Cudbear | lb. | .50 | — .70 |
| **Culver's Root** | lb. | .22 | — .27 |
| Cumin Seed | lb. | .34 | — .37 |
| Cyanine, 15 gr. vial | ea. | | — |
| Damiana Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| **Dandelion Herb** | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Root | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Cut | lb. | .42 | — .47 |
| Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15-gr. v.gr. | | .25 | — .32 |
| Dermatol | oz. | .19 | — .26 |
| Dextrine, yellow | lb. | .07 | — .14 |
| White | lb. | .09 | — .15 |
| Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl. | lb. | | —10.00 |
| 1-oz. | | | — .80 |
| Digipuratum, ⅛ oz. | ea. | | — 1.70 |
| Digitalin, eighths | oz. | | —11.00 |
| 15-gr. vials | ea. | .60 | — .70 |
| Digitalis Leaves, Eng. | lb. | | — |
| German | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Pressed, ozs. | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Diogen, 16-oz. | oz. | | — |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — .37 |
| Dionin | oz. | | —10.00 |
| Diuretin | oz. | | — 1.75 |
| Dog Grass, cut | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.45 |
| Dover's Powder | lb. | 2.65 | — 2.75 |
| Dragon's Blood powd. | lb. | .40 | — .70 |
| Extra | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.65 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.90 |
| **Reeds** | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Duotol | oz. | | — 1.50 |
| **Dwarf Elder** | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Echinacea Root | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl. | | | —10.00 |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — .80 |
| Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. | lb. | | — 5.00 |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — .45 |
| Elaterin | dram | | — 5.00 |
| **Elaterium** | oz. | .70 | — .75 |
| Elderberries | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Flowers, pressed | lb. | .32 | — .37 |
| Juice, Sambuci | lb. | | — .30 |
| Elecampane Root | lb. | .20 | — .30 |
| Ground | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| **Elm Bark, sel .t** | lb. | .28 | — .33 |
| Ground, pure | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Powdered, pure | lb. | .33 | — .36 |
| Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. | ea. | | — 4.00 |
| Eosine | oz. | | — .80 |
| Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.) | | | |
| Ergot, Russia | lb. | .95 | — 1.05 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 |
| Ergotin, pure Amorph, 15 gr. | | | |

# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| vial | ea. | | — |
| Eserine Salicylate, 5 gr. v. | ea. | | — 1.25 |
| Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes | ea. | | — .35 |
| Ether, Acetic | lb. | | — .50 |
| Hydrobromide, H.P. | oz. | | — .55 |
| Chloric, U. S. P. | lb. | .45 | — .60 |
| Nitrous Conct. | lb. | .80 | — 1.10 |
| U.S.P. | lb. | | — .32 |
| U.S.P., 1880 | lb. | .30 | — .36 |
| Washed | lb. | .29 | — .36 |
| Valerianic | oz. | .30 | — .35 |
| Eucaine Hydrochlor. | oz. | | — 3.50 |
| Eucalyptol, U. S. P. | oz. | .10 | — .12 |
| Eucalyptus Leaves | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Eudoxine | oz. | | — 2.10 |
| Euonymin (Eclec. powd.) | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Euphorbium | lb. | .34 | — .38 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Euphorine | oz. | | — 1.25 |
| Euquinine | oz. | | — |
| Europhen | oz. | | — 1.80 |
| Exalgine | oz. | | — 1.40 |
| Fennel Seed | lb. | .25 | — 1.20 |
| Ferripyrin (Hocchst) | oz. | | — 1.50 |
| Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1-lb. c.b. 9 | lb. | | — 1.50 |
| 1-oz. c.v. 4 | oz. | | — .15 |
| Flaxseed, cleaned | bbls. | | —10.50 |
| Less | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Ground | lb | .07 | — .10 |
| Foenugreek Seed | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Ground | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Formaldehyde | lb. | .12 | — .25 |
| Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. inc. | lb. | | — .50 |
| ¼-lb. c.b. inc. | lb. | | — .20 |
| Fuller's Earth | lb. | .05 | — .08 |
| Fustic, chips | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Gaduol | oz. | | — .40 |
| Galangal Root, selected | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| Galbanum, strained | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Gambier | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Gamboge, blocky | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 |
| Select, Pipe, bright | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Garlic, on strings | string | .25 | — .30 |
| Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) | | | |
| Gelatin, Pink | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Gold | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Silver | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Gelsemin (Resinoid) | oz. | | — 5.25 |
| Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v. | ea. | | — 5.00 |
| Sulphate, 15 gr. v. | ea. | | — |
| Gelsemium Root | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Gentian Root | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Ginger Root, African | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Powdered | lb. | .19 | — .22 |
| Jamaica, bleached | lb. | .30 | — .32 |
| Ground | lb. | .32 | — .34 |
| Powdered | lb. | .34 | — .36 |
| Ginseng | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.50 |
| Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) | | | |
| Glucose | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added | lb. | .56 | — .58 |
| in cans | lb. | .57 | — .60 |
| Less | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. | lb. | | — 9.00 |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — .80 |
| Goa Powder | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. | doz. | 2.80 | — 3.40 |
| Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol) | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.40 |
| Golden Seal Root | lb. | 5.25 | — 5.40 |
| Powdered | lb. | 5.50 | — 5.75 |
| Grains of Paradise | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 |
| Grindelia Robusta Herb | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .27 | — .32 |
| Squarrosa | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Guaiac, Resin | lb. | .35 | — .50 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — .60 |
| Wood rasped | lb. | .03 | — .06 |
| Guaiacol liquid | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Carbonate | oz. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol) | oz. | 1.85 | — 2.00 |
| Valerianate (Geosote) | oz. | | — 1.34 |
| Guarana (Paullinia) | lb. | 1.45 | — 1.55 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.70 |
| Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) | oz. | .20 | — .25 |
| Gutta Percha, crude chips | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Sheet | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.75 |
| Helcosol | oz. | | — 1.75 |
| Heliotropin | oz. | | — .32 |
| Helmitol | oz. | | — .60 |
| Helonias Root | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Hemlock Bark, crushed | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Powdered | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Hemlock Gum | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Hemogallol | oz. | | — .80 |
| Hemoglobin | oz. | | — .30 |
| Hemol | oz. | .80 | — .85 |
| Hemp Seed | lb. | .07½ | — .10 |
| Henbane Leaves, Eng. | lb. | | — |
| German | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.20 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Seed | lb. | | — .40 |
| Henna Leaves | lb. | .22 | — .28 |
| Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. | ea. | | — .42 |
| Hexamethylenamine | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Holocain, 1 gm. vials | ea. | | — .35 |
| Homatropin Alk. | gr. | .36 | — .40 |
| Hydrobromide | gr. | .22 | — .33 |
| Hydrochloride | gr. | .40 | — .44 |
| Salicylate and Sulphate | gr. | .40 | — .42 |
| Honey, strained | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Hops, select (1915) | lb. | .36 | — .44 |
| Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. | lb. | .39 | — .46 |
| Horehound Leaves | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Hydracetin | oz. | | — 2.00 |
| Hydrangea Root | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. | oz. | 28.00 | —30.00 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | 28.00 | —30.00 |
| Sulphate | oz. | 28.00 | —30.00 |
| Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5-gr. v. | ea. | | — .55 |
| Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl. | lb. | 7.25 | — 7.50 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Sol. Technical | lb. | | — |
| Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. | gr. | .32 | — .37 |
| Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials | ea. | | — 3.75 |
| Crystal, white | gr. | .30 | — .40 |
| Hydrobromide | gr. | .16 | — .20 |
| Hypnone | oz. | | — 2.15 |
| Iceland Moss | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Ichthalbin | oz. | | — .90 |
| Tab., 5 gr. | 100s | | — 1.05 |
| Ichthyol | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Imogen, 1-lb. | lb. | | — |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — .30 |
| Indigo, Bengal, true | lb. | 3.75 | — 5.00 |
| Carmine, Dry | oz. | .50 | — .56 |
| Madras | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.90 |
| Insect Powder | lb. | .50 | — .60 |
| Pure Uncol'd Dal'm | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Iodine Bromide | oz. | | — .45 |
| Resublimed | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Iodipin, 10 p.c. | oz. | | — .32 |
| 25 p.c. | oz. | | — .65 |
| Iodoform, cryst. & powd. | lb. | 5.20 | — 5.90 |
| Deodorized | oz. | 60 | — 65 |
| Iodol | oz. | | — 1.25 |
| Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials | oz. | | — 3.90 |
| Ipecac Root, Carthagena | lb. | 3.50 | — 3.60 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.65 | — 3.75 |
| Rio | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.00 |
| Irish Moss, bleached | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Irisin (Eclectic Powder) | oz. | | — .60 |
| Iron, Acetate, dry | oz. | .14 | — .16 |
| Benzoate | oz. | .18 | — .22 |
| Bromide | oz. | .35 | — .40 |
| Chloride crst., U. S. | lb. | .20 | — .30 |
| Citrate, U. S. P. | lb. | .93 | — .98 |
| and Ammonia, Sol. | lb. | .83 | — .93 |
| and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales | lb. | 3.25 | — 4.00 |
| Quin. & Strychnine | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.50 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Iodide | oz. | .35 | — .40 |
| Syrup | lb. | .36 | — .42 |
| Nitrate Sol., U. S. P. | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| Oxalate (Ferrous) | oz. | .17 | — .18 |
| Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots. | lb. | .73 | — .85 |
| U. S. P. Scales | lb. | .83 | — .90 |
| Precipitated, 1 lb. bots. | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Protocarb (Vallet's M.) | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Pyrophosp. Scales Sol. | lb. | .80 | — .93 |
| Quevenne's (by hydrn.) | lb. | .58 | — .90 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .15 | — .20 |
| Sesquichloride | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Solution | lb. | .09 | — .15 |
| Subsulphate | lb. | .20 | — .27 |
| Solution (Monsel's) | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Sulph. (Copperas) | 100 lbs. | 1.50 | — 5.00 |
| Cryst., pure | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Dried | lb. | .15 | — .18 |
| Tartrate & Ammonium | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| and Potass., Scales | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P. | lb. | | — .20 |
| Valerate | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Isinglass, Russian | lb. | 8.00 | — 9.00 |
| Jaborandi Leaves | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Jalap Root, selected | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Powdered | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| Jamaica Dogwood | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius) | oz. | .10 | — .12 |
| Job's Tears | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Juniper Berries | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Kamala | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Powdered | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.20 |
| Purified | lb. | | — |
| Kaolin | lb. | .07 | — .09 |
| Kava Kava | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Kino | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Powdered | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Kola Nuts, small and large. | lb. | .22 | — .27 |
| Powdered | lb. | .28 | — .33 |
| Kousso, powdered | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Lactucarium | lb. | 4.50 | — 7.50 |
| Lactophenin | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Ladies' Slipper Root | lb. | .38 | — .45 |
| Lanoline, "B. J. D." | lb. | | — |
| Anhydrous | lb. | | — |
| 'Leibreich" | lb. | | — |
| Anhydrous | lb. | | — |
| Lanum, "Merck" | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Anhydrous | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| (See also Adeps Lanae) | | | |
| Larkspur Seed | lb. | .36 | — .43 |
| Powdered | lb. | .44 | — .49 |
| Lavender Flowers | lb. | .32 | — .38 |
| Extra | lb. | .36 | — .40 |
| Hand picked | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Lead Acetate (Sugar) | lb. | .27 | — .35 |
| Carbonate, Medicinal | lb. | .54 | — .60 |
| Chloride | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Iodide, powdered | oz. | .35 | — .36 |
| Nitrate | lb. | .23 | — .40 |
| Oleate, 10 p.c. | oz. | .20 | — .25 |
| Lecithin | oz. | | — 2.00 |
| Leeches, best Swedish | ea. | .12 | — .15 |
| Lemon Peel, Ribbons | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Ground | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Lenigallol | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Licorice, Corig | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Mass | lb. | .39 | — .44 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — .56 |
| Root, Russian, cut | lb. | .47 | — .75 |
| Powdered | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Root, Spanish, bundles | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Lilacine | oz. | .75 | — .90 |
| Lime, Chlorinated, bulk | lb. | .12 | — .13 |
| Assort., 1, ½ and ¼lb. | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P. | lb. | | — .50 |
| Litharge | lb. | .12 | — .18 |
| Lithium, Acetate | oz. | | — .25 |
| Lithium Benzoate | lb. | | — 8.40 |
| Bitartrate | oz. | | — .25 |
| Bromide | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.00 |
| Carbonate | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Chloride | oz. | | — .24 |
| Citrate | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.85 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .35 | — .40 |
| Iodide | oz. | | — .58 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 4.00 | — 5.90 |
| Lobelia Herb | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Seed, clean | lb. | .33 | — .36 |
| Powdered | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| London-Purple | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Lovage Root, sel., white | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Seed | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Lupulin | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.60 |
| Lycetol | oz. | | — 4.25 |
| Lycopodium | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Mace, whole | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| Madder, Dutch | lb. | .35 | — .50 |
| Powdered | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Magnesium, Benzoate | oz. | | — .30 |
| Calcined | lb. | .50 | — .62 |
| Carbonate, 4 ozs. | lb. | .18 | — .24 |
| 2 ozs. | lb. | .19 | — .25 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Ponderous | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .30 | — .32 |
| Hypophosphite, pure | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.85 |
| Lactate | oz. | | — .25 |
| Metal, Powdered | oz. | .40 | — .57 |
| Ribbon | oz. | .75 | — .95 |
| Peroxide | lb. | | — 1.70 |
| Phosphate, pure | oz. | .06 | — .08 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.20 | — 3.50 |
| Sulphate (Sal. Epsom) | lb. | .05½ | — .09 |
| C. P. Crystals | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Dried | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Malva Flowers, large | lb. | | — |
| Blue, small | lb. | 1.90 | — 2.10 |
| Manaca Root | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Mandrake Root | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .23 | — .26 |
| Manganese, Bromide | oz. | .18 | — .23 |
| Carbonate, crys., med. | oz. | .08 | — .10 |
| Chloride, cryst. | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .32 | — .35 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.75 | — 1.90 |
| Lactate | oz. | | — .25 |

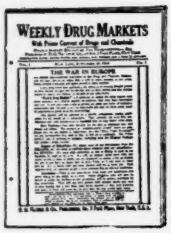
# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oxide, black, powd. | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| Peroxide, pure | lb. | | — .75 |
| Sulph., pure crys. | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| **Manna, flake, large** | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.55 |
| **Small** | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| **Marjoram Leaves, Ger.** | lb. | .50 | — .54 |
| Mastic | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| **Matico leaves** | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Menthol, cryst. | lb. | 3.60 | — 3.80 |
| Mercury | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.40 |
| Ammon. (pure precip.) | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.90 |
| Bichloride (cor. sub.) | lb. | 3.22 | — 4.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 3.17 | — 3.95 |
| Bisulphate | lb. | 3.18 | — 4.00 |
| Chloride, mild (Cal'l) | lb. | 3.60 | — 4.50 |
| Iodide, green, Proto. | lb. | 4.80 | — 5.20 |
| Red (Pre.) Biniodide | lb. | 5.00 | — 5.50 |
| Oxide, Red, (red pre.) | lb. | 3.90 | — 4.85 |
| Yellow | oz. | .27 | — .32 |
| **Salicylate** | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| Sulphate (Turp. M'l) | lb. | 3.40 | — 3.55 |
| Mercury with Chalk (by succussion | lb. | 1.86 | — 2.22 |
| **Mesotan (25 oz. .42)** | oz. | | — .47 |
| Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz. | oz. | | — |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — |
| Methylene Blue | oz. | | — .75 |
| Metol (developer), 16-oz. | | | —10.00 |
| Millet Seed | lb. | .08 | — .14 |
| **German** | lb. | | — |
| Morphine, Acet., ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 7.60 | — 7.70 |
| Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 7.60 | — 7.70 |
| Hydrobromide, ¼ oz. v. | oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 |
| Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 |
| Sulphate, 1 oz. v. | oz. | 6.00 | — 6.25 |
| ⅛ oz. vial | oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 |
| Valerate, ⅛ oz. v. | oz. | 6.10 | — 6.50 |
| Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans | lb. | 2.50 | — 2.75 |
| **Musk Root** | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.50 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | 2.20 | — 2.60 |
| Musk Seed | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Mustard Seed, black | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| Ground | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| White | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| **Ground** | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| **Myrrh (Gum-Resin)** | lb. | .28 | — .40 |
| Naphthalene, flake or balls. | lb. | .18 | — .22 |
| Narcotine, pure, ½-oz. v. | ea. | | — 1.25 |
| Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz. | oz. | | — .30 |
| **Nickel and Ammon. Sul.** | lb. | .19 | — .21 |
| **Sulphate** | lb. | | — .26 |
| Nirvanin | oz. | | — 3.50 |
| **Novaspirin** | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| 25-oz. lots | oz. | | — .90 |
| Tablets, 100s | | | — 1.25 |
| Novocain | oz. | | — 3.25 |
| Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram vials | ea. | | — .75 |
| **Nutgalls** | lb. | .36 | — .50 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .42 | — .60 |
| Nutmegs | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Extra large | 80 to lb. | .48 | — .52 |
| Nux Vomica | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Powdered | lb. | .24 | — .28 |
| Oil, Almond, bitter | lb. | 14.00 | —15.00 |
| Without Acid | lb. | 15.00 | —16.00 |
| Almonds, sweet | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 |
| Amber, crude, dark | lb. | .70 | — .80 |
| Rectified | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| **Aniseed, Star** | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| **Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less** | gal. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Birch, Black (Betula) | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Bergamot | lb. | 3.75 | — 3.85 |
| Cade | lb. | .75 | — .85 |
| **Cajuput, bottles** | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| **Camphor** | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Caraway | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.35 |
| **Cassia** | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.75 |
| Castor, American | lb. | .32 | — .39 |
| **Cedar Leaves, pure** | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| **Wood** | lb. | .26 | — .32 |
| **Celery** | oz. | .85 | — .95 |
| **Chaulmoogra** | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Cinnamon, Ceylon | oz. | 1.10 | — 1.20 |
| Citronella | lb. | .65 | — 1.25 |
| **Cloves** | lb. | 1.58 | — 1.68 |
| Cocoanut, Cochin | lb. | .26 | — .36 |
| Ceylon | lb. | .24 | — .32 |
| Copra | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Cod Liver, Newf'land | gal. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| Norwegian | gal. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Bbls. | ea. | 110.00 | —135.00 |
| ½ bbls. | ea. | 57.00 | —70.00 |
| Copaiba, pure | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Coriander | oz. | 1.85 | — 2.00 |
| Cottonseed, yel. & wh. | gal. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| **Croton** | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.50 |
| **Cubeb** | lb. | 3.75 | — 4.00 |
| **Cumin** | lb. | 4.60 | — 4.85 |
| **Dill** | oz. | .40 | — .45 |
| **Erigeron, true** | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.40 |
| Eucalyptus | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Fennel Seed, pure | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Fusel, Crude | gal. | 4.25 | — 4.40 |
| **Gaultheria Leaf** | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.25 |
| Geranium, Rose, Nat'l | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.25 |
| **Turkish** | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Ginger | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| **Gingergrass** | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Haarlem, Dutch | gross | 2.50 | — 2.85 |
| **Gold Medal Tilly, large,** | gross | | — |
| **Regular** | gross | | — |
| **Capsules** | gross | | —27.00 |
| **Sylvester's** | doz. | | — 3.00 |
| **Hemlock** | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Juniper Berries | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.25 |
| Wood | lb. | .90 | — 1.35 |
| **Lard** | gal. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| Lavender, Mitcham | oz. | | — |
| **Flowers** | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.25 |
| **Garden, French** | lb. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| **Spike** | lb. | 1.40 | — 1.50 |
| Lemon | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| **Lemongrass** | lb. | 1.10 | — 1.25 |
| Limes, expressed | lb. | 3.35 | — 3.45 |
| Distilled | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.90 |
| Linseed, boiled | gal. | .82 | — .95 |
| Raw | gal. | .81 | — .95 |
| Mace, distilled | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Expressed | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Male Fern, Ethereal | lb. | 8.00 | — 9.00 |
| Mustard, artificial | lb. | 20.00 | —24.00 |
| Essential | oz. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Mirbane | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Neatsfoot | gal. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| **Neroli, Bigarade, best** | oz. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| **Petals, extra** | oz. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| **Nutmeg** | lb. | 1.20 | — 1.25 |
| **Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal. and 1 gal. cans** | gal. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| **3 and 6 gal. cans** | gal. | 3.10 | — 3.35 |
| **Malaga** | gal. | 1.40 | — 1.65 |
| Orange, bitter | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.45 |
| Sweet | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.45 |
| **Origanum** | lb. | .35 | — .90 |
| **Palm, Lagos** | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| **Kernel** | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| **Paraffin** | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| **Light** | gal. | | — |
| Russian | gal. | 4.00 | — 4.20 |
| Patchouli | oz. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Peach Kernels | lb. | .55 | — .62 |
| Peanut | gal. | .90 | — 1.10 |
| **Pennyroyal** | lb. | 1.75 | — 2.25 |
| **Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)** | lb. | | — 3.90 |
| **Peppermint, N. Y.** | lb. | 2.30 | — 2.40 |
| Hotchkiss | lb. | 2.85 | — 3.05 |
| **Western** | lb. | 2.30 | — 2.40 |
| Petit Grain | oz. | .50 | — .55 |
| Pimenta | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.50 |
| **Pine Needles** | lb. | .90 | — 1.70 |
| Poppy, true | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Rape Seed | gal. | 1.35 | — 1.50 |
| Rhodium | oz. | .30 | — .40 |
| Rose, Kissanlik | oz. | 10.00 | —16.00 |
| **Artificial** | oz. | 3.50 | — 4.00 |
| **Rosemary Flowers** | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.15 |
| **Trieste** | lb. | .75 | — .90 |
| **Rosin** | gal. | .35 | — .70 |
| Rue, pure | oz. | .40 | — .50 |
| Salad, Union Oil Co. | gal. | .78 | — .95 |
| Sandalwood, English | lb. | 9.50 | —10.00 |
| Sassafras | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Savin | lb. | 4.50 | — 5.00 |
| Spearmint, pure | lb. | 1.85 | — 2.00 |
| **Sperm, winter blchd.** | gal. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Spruce | lb. | .75 | — .90 |
| **Tansy** | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Tar, U. S. P. | gal. | .40 | — .50 |
| **Thyme, commercial** | lb. | .35 | — .75 |
| Red, No. 1 | lb. | 1.70 | — 1.80 |
| **White** | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.25 |
| Whale | gal. | .70 | — .75 |
| Wine, Ethereal, light | lb. | 3.00 | — 4.50 |
| Heavy, true, f. grapes | lb. | 5.50 | — 6.50 |
| Wintergreen | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.25 |
| Synthetic | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.75 |
| Wormseed, Baltimore | lb. | 2.45 | — 2.60 |
| W'mwood, Amer., good | lb. | 2.75 | — 2.85 |
| Ylang Ylang, true | oz. | | — 6.00 |
| Ointment, Mercurial, ½ mercury | lb. | 2.23 | — 2.65 |
| 1/3 Mercury | lb. | 1.93 | — 2.25 |
| Opium (Natural) | lb. | 12.00 | —12.50 |
| Granulated | lb. | 14.00 | —14.50 |
| U. S. P., Powdered | lb. | 14.00 | —14.50 |
| Orange Flowers | lb. | 1.30 | — 1.45 |
| Peel, Curacoa | lb. | .10 | — .15 |
| Orphol | oz. | | — .80 |
| Orris, Florentine | lb. | .26 | — .30 |
| Select Finger | lb. | 2.75 | — 3.00 |
| Verona | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Orthoform | oz. | | — 1.40 |
| Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl. | lb. | | —10.00 |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — .80 |
| Ortol Bisulphate, tubes | set | | — .50 |
| Oxgall, purified, U.S.P. | lb. | | — 2.00 |
| Pancreatin, U.S.P. | oz. | | — .30 |
| Paprika pods, Hungarian | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| **Paraffin** | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Paraform | oz. | .14 | — .18 |
| Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl. | oz. | | — .75 |
| Pareira Brava Root | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Paris Green | lb. | .35 | — .44 |
| Parsley Seed | lb. | .28 | — .33 |
| Patchouli Leaves | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Pelletierine Tan. 15 gr. v. | ea. | | — 1.00 |
| Pellitory Root | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Pennyroyal, Herb | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Pepper, black, clean sift. | lb. | .27 | — .30 |
| White | lb. | .28 | — .32 |
| **White** | lb. | .25 | — .28 |
| Peppermint Herb, Germ. | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Leaves, pressed, ozs. | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Persian Berries | lb. | .45 | — .55 |
| **Petrolatum, U. S. P., white** | lb. | .15— | .18 |
| Phenacetin, Bayer | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Phenolphthalein | oz. | 1.75 | — 2.00 |
| Phosphorus, Amorphous | lb. | 1.05 | — 1.15 |
| Pichi Herb | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Pilocarpine, Alk., pure | gr. | | — .12 |
| Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. | gr. | | — .10 |
| Nitrate | gr. | .06 | — .08 |
| Pink Root, true | lb. | .48 | — .52 |
| Piperidine | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Piperin | oz. | .55 | — .65 |
| Piperazine | oz. | | — 4.25 |
| Pipsissewa Leaves | lb. | .32 | — .45 |
| Pitch, Burgundy | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Plaster, calcined | bbl. | 1.50 | — 2.25 |
| True, dentist's, sifted | bbl. | | — 2.50 |
| Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials | ea. | | — 3.00 |
| Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials | ea. | | — 2.75 |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | —50.00 |
| **Pleurisy Root** | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Plumbago, C.P. | oz. | .50 | — .60 |
| **Podophyllin (Resin)** | lb. | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Poke Berries | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Root | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Poppy Heads | lb. | .80 | — .90 |
| Seed, blue (Maw) | lb. | .40 | — .42 |
| White | lb. | .42 | — .44 |
| Potassa, Caustic, com. | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.90 |
| White, sticks | lb. | 1.80 | — 2.00 |
| Potassium Acetate | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| Benzoate | lb. | .80 | — 1.00 |
| Bichromate | lb. | 1.65 | — 1.75 |
| Bicarbonate | lb. | | — .80 |
| Bisulphate, cryst. | lb. | | — 1.00 |
| C. P. | | | |
| Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd | lb. | .46 | — .50 |
| Bromide | lb. | 6.00 | — 6.25 |
| Carbonate (Pearl Ash) | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.45 |
| C.P. | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.80 |
| Refined (Sal Tartar) | lb. | 1.85 | — 2.00 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .80 | — .85 |
| Powdered | lb. | .82 | — .87 |
| Chloride, C. P. | lb. | .55 | — .65 |
| Citrate | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.10 |
| Glycerophosphate | oz. | .25 | — .27 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.50 |
| Iodide | lb. | 4.90 | — 5.65 |
| Lactophosphate | oz. | .20 | — .24 |
| Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb. c.b., 9 | lb. | | — 1.50 |
| | lb. | | — 1.50 |
| **Nitrate** | lb. | .43 | — .53 |
| Powdered | lb. | .37½ | — .48 |
| C. P. | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Permanganate | lb. | 2.25 | — 2.35 |
| Pure, Powdered | lb. | 2.35 | — 2.40 |
| Prussiate, red | lb. | 7.00 | — 7.50 |
| Yellow | lb. | 2.10 | — 2.35 |
| Salicylate | oz. | .25 | — .28 |
| Sulphate, powdered | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| C. P. | lb. | .75 | — .90 |
| Sulphide | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.75 |
| Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar) | lb. | .85 | — .95 |
| Prickly Ash Bark | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .32 | — .37 |
| Berries | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Protargol | oz. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| **Pulsatilla Herb** | lb. | 4.20 | — 5.00 |
| Pumpkin Seed | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Pyoktanin Blue | oz. | 2.50 | — 3.00 |
| Pyridine | oz. | | — .25 |

# Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10 | lb. | | — 6.00 |
| Quassia, rasped | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .18 | — .25 |
| Quebracho Bark | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| Queen of Meadow Leaves | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Quince Seed | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Quinidine, Alk., cryst | oz. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Sulph. | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| Quinine, Alkaloid | oz. | | — 1.47 |
| Acetate | oz. | | — 1.50 |
| Bimuriate | oz. | | — 1.42 |
| Bisulphate | oz. | .85 | — 1.10 |
| Carbolate | oz. | 1.22 | — 1.25 |
| Hydrobromide | oz. | | — 1.50 |
| Hydrochloride | oz. | | — 1.37 |
| Lactate | oz. | | — 1.50 |
| Salicylate | oz. | | — 1.35 |
| Sulphate, 100-oz. tins | oz. | .80 | — 1.05 |
| 5-oz. tins | oz. | .85 | — 1.10 |
| 1-oz. vials | oz. | .95 | — 1.20 |
| Tannate | oz. | .75 | — .80 |
| Valerate | oz. | | — 1.46 |
| Rape Seed, English | lb. | .12 | — .14 |
| German | lb. | .10 | — .12 |
| Red Saunders | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Resin, common | lb. | .06 | — .08 |
| Good, strained, per 280 lbs. | | | |
| Powdered | lb. | .11 | — .16 |
| Resorcin, pure white | oz. | 1.50 | — 1.60 |
| Rhatany Root | lb. | .90 | — 1.00 |
| Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl. | lb. | | — 2.25 |
| 3-oz. bottle incl. | ea. | | — .75 |
| Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl. | lb. | | — |
| 1-oz. | oz. | | — |
| Rhubarb, Canton | lb. | .44 | — .90 |
| Clippings | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .95 |
| Rochelle Salt | lb. | .35½ | — .42 |
| **Rose Leaves, pale** | lb. | | — |
| Red | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.15 |
| Rosemary Flowers | lb. | .35 | — .45 |
| **Rubidium Bumide** | oz. | | — 1.75 |
| Iodide, 1 oz. v. | ea. | 2.25 | — 2.50 |
| Rotten Stone | lb. | .07 | — .10 |
| Sabadilla Seed | lb. | .30 | — .37 |
| Saccharin | lb. | 14.50 | —15.00 |
| Saffron, Amer. (safflower) | lb. | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Spanish, true Valencia | lb. | 11.70 | —12.25 |
| Sage Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .65 |
| Domestic | lb. | .55 | — .70 |
| St. John's Bread | lb. | .12 | — .15 |
| Salicin | lb. | 7.50 | — 8.00 |
| Saliformin | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Salipyrin | oz. | | — .80 |
| Salol | lb. | 10.50 | —10.80 |
| Salophen | oz. | | — 1.00 |
| Saloquinine | oz. | | — 1.25 |
| Sandalwood | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Ground | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Sandarac, Gum, clean | lb. | .32 | — .36 |
| Santonin | oz. | 2.85 | — 3.00 |
| Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Mexican, cut | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Sassafras, Pith | oz. | .18 | — .20 |
| Bark | lb. | .22 | — .26 |
| Saw Palmetto Berries | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Scammony, Resin | oz. | .25 | — .28 |
| Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l. | oz. | | — 1.50 |
| Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial | ea. | 3.00 | — 3.30 |
| **Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.** | ea. | .75 | — 1.00 |
| Senega Root | lb. | .65 | — .70 |
| Seidlitz Mixture | lb. | .30 | — .36 |
| Senna Leaves, Alexandria | lb. | .60 | — .72 |
| Powdered | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Tinnevelly, select | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle | lb. | | — |
| 3-oz. | oz. | | — |
| Sepia, True | oz. | | — .45 |
| Serpentaria (Va. Snake root) | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Silver, Chloride | oz. | .62 | — .66 |
| Cyanide | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.04 |
| Nitrate, cryst | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Fused Cones | oz. | .50 | — .53 |
| Stick (Lunar Caustic) | oz. | .47 | — .50 |
| Oxide | oz. | 1.00 | — 1.05 |
| Simaruba, Bark of Root | lb. | .24 | — .30 |
| Skullcap Leaves | lb. | .32 | — .40 |
| Powdered | lb. | .29 | — .34 |
| Skunk Cabbage | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Snakeroot, Canada | lb. | .40 | — .60 |
| Soap, Castile, green | lb. | .16 | — .17 |
| Mottled, genuine | lb. | .15 | — .17 |
| White, Conti's | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Powdered | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Soap Tree Bark, whole | lb. | .14 | — .16 |
| Cut | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .22 | — .25 |
| Soda Ash | lb. | .06 | — .10 |
| **Caustic, purified, fused** | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Sodium, Acetate | lb. | .15 | — .30 |
| **Arsenate** | lb. | .20 | — .55 |
| **Arsenite, pure** | lb. | | — .60 |
| Benzoate (from True Benzoic Acid) | lb. | 4.75 | — 4.90 |
| Bicarbonate | lb. | .03 | — .07 |
| **C. P., powdered** | lb. | .10 | — .14 |
| Bichromate | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Bitartrate | lb. | .90 | — 1.20 |
| Bromide | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.25 |
| Cacodylate | oz. | 2.20 | — 2.30 |
| Carbon. (Sal. Soda) | 100 lbs. | 2.00 | — 2.50 |
| C.P., cryst., U.S.P. | lb. | .12 | — .18 |
| Dried, purified | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Granulated | lb. | .02½ | — .04 |
| Chlorate | lb. | .75 | — .95 |
| Chloride, C. P. | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Cinnamate | oz. | .30 | — .35 |
| Citrate | lb. | .75 | — 85 |
| **Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.** | oz. | .15 | — .20 |
| Hypophosphite | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.25 |
| Hyposulphite, cryst. | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Kegs, 112 lbs. | lb. | .02½ | — .03 |
| Granular | lb. | .02¼ | — .06 |
| Iodide (oz. .37—.42) | lb. | 4.75 | — 5.25 |
| **Lactophosphate** | oz. | .14 | — .18 |
| Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9. | lb. | | — .70 |
| c.b. 9 | lb. | | — .70 |
| **Phosphate, cryst.** | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Pure, cryst. | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| **Recrystallized** | lb. | .13 | — .16 |
| Dried | lb. | .24 | — .42 |
| **Phosphomolybdate** | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 4.50 | — 4.75 |
| From Oil Wintergreen | lb. | 5.00 | — 6.00 |
| **Silicate, dry** | lb. | .12 | — .20 |
| **Liquid** | lb. | .04 | — .08 |
| Sulphate (Sal. Glauber) | lb. | .04 | — .05 |
| **Pure cryst.** | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| Dry | lb. | .08 | — .12 |
| Sulphide | lb. | .40 | — .48 |
| and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt) | lb. | .35½ | — .42 |
| Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8 | lb. | | — 1.60 |
| Spartein Sulph. | oz. | 1.20 | — 1.30 |
| Spearmint Leaves, ozs. | lb. | .34 | — .38 |
| Spermaceti, cakes | lb. | .36 | — .38 |
| Spikenard Root | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Spruce Gum | lb. | 1.00 | — 1.10 |
| **Extra** | lb. | 1.50 | — 1.65 |
| Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P. | lb. | .56 | — .64 |
| Spirit Ammonia, Aromatic. | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| **Ether, comp.** | lb. | | — 1.75 |
| **Nitre, U. S. P.** | lb. | .52 | — .60 |
| Spirits Turpentine | gal. | .57 | — .67 |
| **Squawvine Root** | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Squill Root, white | lb. | .25 | — .28 |
| Stavesacre, seed | lb. | | — |
| **Stillingia Root** | lb. | .17 | — .20 |
| **Powdered** | lb. | .23 | — .26 |
| **Storax, liquid** | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Stovain, ¼ oz. | doz. | | — 9.00 |
| ½ oz. | doz. | | —16.00 |
| Stramonium Leaves | lb. | .35 | — .42 |
| Powdered | lb. | .42 | — .47 |
| Pressed, ozs. | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Seed | lb. | .20 | — .22 |
| Powdered | lb. | .25 | — .28 |
| **Strontium Acetate** | oz. | .11 | — 15 |
| **Bromide** | lb. | 4.00 | — 4.50 |
| Iodide | oz. | | — .40 |
| Lactate | oz. | .11 | — .15 |
| Nitrate, dry | lb. | .50 | — .70 |
| Granular, C. P. | lb. | .75 | — .80 |
| Salicylate | lb. | 3.00 | — 3.25 |
| Strophanthus Seed, brown. | lb. | | — |
| **Green** | lb. | | — |
| Powdered | lb. | | — |
| **Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.** | | 1.60 | — 1.70 |
| Alk. powd., 1-8ths oz. v. | oz. | 1.35 | — 1.70 |
| Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v. | oz. | | — 2.95 |
| Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v. | oz. | 1.55 | — 1.65 |
| Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v. | oz. | 1.30 | — 1.40 |
| Sublamine, S. & G. | oz. | | — .50 |
| Sugar of Milk, powd. | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| 1-lb. cartons | lb. | .22 | — .26 |
| Sulfonal, Bayer | oz. | | — 1.35 |
| L. & F. | oz. | | — |
| Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. | lb. | 14.00 | —15.00 |
| Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P. | lb. | 16.50 | —17.50 |
| Sulphur, Iodide | oz. | .35 | — .42 |
| Flowers | lb. | .04 | — .08 |
| Lac, precipitated | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Roll | lb. | .03 | — .06 |
| Washed | lb. | .09 | — .12 |
| Sumac bark | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Summer Savory Leaves | lb. | .35 | — .40 |
| Sunflower Seeds | lb. | .09 | — .15 |
| Talcum, powdered | lb. | .04 | — .06 |
| Purified | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Tamarinds | kegs | 3.25 | — 3.50 |
| Tannalbin | oz. | | — .85 |
| Tannoform | oz. | | — .35 |
| Tar, Barbadoes | gal. | .60 | — .70 |
| No. Carolina, pt. cans | doz. | | — .85 |
| Tartar Emetic | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car | lb. | .60 | — .70 |
| Terpinol | lb. | | — 2.00 |
| Theobromine | oz. | | — 1.40 |
| Theocin | oz. | | — 2.70 |
| Theophorin | oz. | | — .75 |
| Theosinamine | lb. | | — 8.50 |
| 1-oz. c.v. inc. | oz. | | — .65 |
| Thiocarbamide | oz. | | — 1.60 |
| Thiocol | oz. | | — 1.60 |
| Thyme, herb | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| **Thymol** | lb. | 13.50 | —14.00 |
| **Iodide, U. S. P.** | lb. | 12.00 | —12.50 |
| Tilia Flowers, no leaves | lb. | .60 | — .65 |
| With leaves | lb. | .55 | — .60 |
| Tolypyrin | oz. | | — 1.25 |
| Tormentilla Root | lb. | .40 | — .50 |
| Triphenin | oz. | | — .50 |
| Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra | lb. | 2.00 | — 2.75 |
| Aleppo, No. 1 | lb. | 1.60 | — 2.00 |
| Powdered | lb. | 1.55 | — 1.80 |
| Turpentine, Chian, gen. | oz. | .38 | — .42 |
| Venice | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Artificial | lb. | .18 | — .20 |
| Turkey Corn Root | lb. | .85 | — 1.00 |
| Turmeric, powdered | lb. | .16 | — .20 |
| Unicorn Root, true | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Uran. Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. | oz. | | — .65 |
| 1-lb. | | | — 7.50 |
| Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. | oz. | | — .45 |
| Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14. | lb. | | — 5.75 |
| 1-oz. g.s.v. 7 | oz. | | — .45 |
| Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7. | oz. | | — .50 |
| Uva Ursi | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Valerian Root, English | lb. | .85 | — .90 |
| Powdered | lb. | .95 | — 1.00 |
| German | lb. | .60 | — .80 |
| Powdered | lb. | .65 | — .85 |
| Vanillin | oz. | .70 | — .85 |
| Veratrine | oz. | | — 2.40 |
| Vera'rum Virde, Root | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Verdigris, pow'd, pure | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Veronal | oz. | | — |
| Tablets, 10's | tube 100s | | — .45 |
| Vervain Root | lb. | .30 | — .40 |
| Violet Flowers | lb. | 1.25 | — 1.35 |
| Wahoo, Bark of Root | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| Bark of Tree | lb. | .25 | — .35 |
| Walnut Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .30 |
| Water Pepper | lb. | .20 | — .25 |
| Wax, Bay | lb. | .30 | — .33 |
| Bees, yellow | lb. | .42 | — .50 |
| White | lb. | .50 | — .65 |
| **Carnauba, No. 1** | lb. | .52 | — .60 |
| Japan | lb. | .20 | — .24 |
| White Hellebore, Root | lb. | .40 | — .44 |
| Powdered | lb. | .45 | — .50 |
| White Pine Bark | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Wild Cherry Bark | lb. | .12 | — .16 |
| Ground | lb. | .14 | — .18 |
| Willow Bark, black | lb. | | — .18 |
| White | lb. | | — .25 |
| Wintergreen Leaves | lb. | .20 | — .26 |
| Winter's Bark | lb. | .65 | — .75 |
| Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist. | gal. | .70 | — .80 |
| Barrels | gal. | .55 | — .65 |
| Witch Hazel Leaves | lb. | .15 | — .20 |
| Wormseed (Chenopodium) | lb. | .16 | — .18 |
| Levant (Santonica) | lb. | 1.15 | — 1.25 |
| Wormwood Herb | lb. | .25 | — .30 |
| Xeroform | oz. | | — .42 |
| Yellow Dock Root | lb. | .16 | — .22 |
| Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots. | lb. | .50 | — .70 |
| Bromide | lb. | .40 | — .45 |
| Chloride, fused | lb. | .32 | — .39 |
| Granulated | lb. | .30 | — .35 |
| Iodide | oz. | .37 | — .44 |
| Metallic, C.P. | lb. | .45 | — 1.00 |
| Gran., free from As. | lb. | .45 | — .60 |
| Hypophosphite | oz. | .25 | — .30 |
| **Lactophosphate** | oz. | | — |
| Oxide, American, U.S.P. | lb. | .16 | — .32 |
| Eng., Hubbuck's | lb. | .50 | — .55 |
| Permanganate | oz. | .45 | — .50 |
| Phosphide | oz. | .25 | — .35 |
| Salicylate | oz. | | — |
| Sulphate, crystals | lb. | .08 | — .10 |
| C.P. | lb. | .18 | — .23 |

# Price List of the Era Publications




### Weekly Drug Markets
**Every Wednesday**

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

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**(Established 1887)**

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

Some characteristics of the ERA are its independent editorial policy and its all-around completeness, such as the modern druggist requires.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico $1.00; Canada $1.50 and to Foreign Countries $2.00 a year.**


### The Soda Fountain
**(Established 1902)**

The only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to soda fountain trade.

A monthly journal for druggists, confectioners and all owners and operators of soda fountains, recognized as the leading educational publication in this growing industry. A real necessity to every soda man, owner or dispenser.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico $1.00; Canada $1.25, and to Foreign Countries $1.50 a year.**


### Era Price List—Issued Annually
**(Established 1895)**

A general price list of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary goods for the Drug Trade. In 4 Parts: Part 1—Drugs and Chemicals; Part 2—Proprietary Goods; Part 3—Key to Part 2, giving names of Manufacturers; Part 4—Manufacturers' Price Lists.

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